JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,766—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the above place, where it will be sorted and, Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no persons will be allowed to go on board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
*	ARABIA	7393	J. L. Purfitt		11th Nov.
M. L.	CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Landon	18th	"
	CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	25th	"
M. L.	ARABIA	7393	J. L. Purfitt		2nd Dec.
	PENINSULAR	5057	W. Wheler	9th	"
M. L.	CALEDONIA	7556	E. Gordon	16th	"
*	SHANNON	4268	L. M. Wheeler	23rd	"
M. L.	PENINSULAR	5057	W. Wheler	30th	"
					1900.
*	ORIENTAL	8894	J. F. Jephson	6th	Jan.
M. L.	EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th	"
*	CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Landon	20th	"
M. L.	ORIENTAL	8894	J. F. Jephson	27th	"
*	ARABIA	7393	J. L. Purfitt	3rd	Feb.
M. L.	CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Landon	10th	"
*	CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	17th	"
M. L.	ARABIA	7393	J. L. Purfitt	24th	"
*	PENINSULAR	5057	W. Wheler	3rd	Mar.
M. L.	CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	10th	"
*	EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th	"
M. L.	PENINSULAR	5057	W. Wheler	24th	"
*	ORIENTAL	8894	J. F. Jephson	31st	"
M. L.	EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th	April.

The steamer marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,149	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,378	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bettes	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

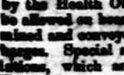
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Saloon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

...and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with accuracy and punctuality and forwarded with Special Despatch for large contracts. Apply to The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 9th November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. 'CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 11th November.

FOR MANILA.

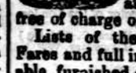
A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Fire and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,303	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,320	Leopipollier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kley	13th Nov.

taking cargo and passengers for Beranir, Coast ports, viz:—Merka, Brawa, Mogdischuand, Kismayu, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 31st Oct., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., invite attention to their fine Stock of best London made Gold and Silver Jewellery. The Stock is kept up to date by frequent additions of new Goods from Home, and is in many respects equal to the best selections which are to be seen in the leading Houses in England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS:—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12 6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap

A TRIAL SOLICITED

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America.—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSUINE
OPENS FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Castle Barrack, Ghuskin Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Portmanteaus, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Shippers and Messes furnished on hire at short notice, on moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts executed. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs or made to Order.—Ghuskin, No. 6.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM
THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER
and
COURT MAGICIAN,
ON TOUR IN INDIA
SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 13TH NOV.,

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
On THREE Several Occasions
at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,
and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times
TO PERFORM BEFORE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

MR. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be he Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.,

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

Mr. BERTRAM,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
Carriages 11.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.
OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.
500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.
QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS
Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.
An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.
AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES
OF XMAS CARDS,
FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.
60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.
OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.
Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.
THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.
QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.
TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.
QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

A NEW ATTRACTION.
TARAPOREVALA,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
have added A NEW DEPARTMENT
OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.
MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,
At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.
SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS, C. I. SCRAP, W. I. SCRAP, WHEELS TYRES, etc.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 2 0 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1899.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER and SANDALWOOD will take place commencing from the 4th December, 1899, at the HALIYAL DEPOT of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber and Sandalwood that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

TEAK	13,400 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD	700 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD	300 tons.
SANDALWOOD	6 Khandies at 560 Rs. each.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

R. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dahgaon, 6th Sept., 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SALE.—FOR HIRE or a DOUBLE POLED TENT, fair condition with Rowtee, devided 3 separate Rooms. Terms moderate. Apply "No. 378," care of this Paper.

LOST.—WHITE BULL TERRIER DOG, close cropped ears, answers to the name of BOGEY. Anyone bringing the same to Mr. SYDNEY COPE, P. O. Coespany, Managon, will be Rewarded.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Pinton, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. A. Good's Furniture, Piano, Garden Plants, etc, at Police Station Bungalow, Chowpatty, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. J. A. Rowley's Furniture, Piano, Rubber tyred Victoria, Horse, &c., at Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel, to be SOLD on 8th instant.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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AN Engineering firm in Bombay Require a YOUNG MAN for travelling, and when not so engaged, to assist in office work. One who has a knowledge of Engineering preferred. Apply No. 946, care of this Paper.

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PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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E. D. PEARCE,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

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Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, NEAR PICQUET ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Premoorebai, widow of Caliandas Dayaram, the transferee of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Gowan Bhagwan, the mortgagor (since deceased), the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Esplanade Cross Lane, near Picquet Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 632, new No. 2916, old Survey No. 1190, and new Survey No. 1797, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 937, and Street Nos. 14, 16, and 18, and bounded on the east, by the said Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west, by the property of Ramjee Bhica Coombharla Sootar, on the north, partly by the property of Gungadhar Nana and Bhow Luxman, and partly by the property of Dhunjee Jagadish, and on the south, by the Hindu temple.

For further practiculars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay G

NOTICES.

St. ANDREW'S DAY.

A DINNER will take place on the Evening of 30th November, and all Scotsmen WISHING to attend are requested to send their Names to the Secretaries as soon as possible.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE MACKENZIE,
Secretaries.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic made at the current rates of Exchange, and additional Drafts issued at favour-approved Fixed Date. Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 13th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than those who may reside in private houses or hotels in Matheran and (b) servants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp, unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Notification.

3. The detailed rules may be seen at the Neral Station, Dastoorie and Superintendent's Office.

M. COLLIE, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " 3 "
" 4 " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURES.

DECCAN SUGAR AND ABKHARI Co., Ld.,
MADRAS.

ISSUE OF 5 LAKHS, 7 PER CENT.

DEBENTURES REPAYABLE.

Rs. 2,50,000 on 1st July, 1906 (7 years.)

Rs. 2,50,000 on 1st July, 1909 (10 years.)

DEBENTURES Rs. 1,000 Each.

For further information, Apply to—

Messrs. BINNY & Co.,
Managing Agents, Madras.

Or to—

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and commodious premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,197½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	35 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 12,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	91
Bank of India.	{ 18,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Chartrd Bank...	60,000	£20	£20	30 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	30
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad.				Half yearly.	
Advantage..	70	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,215		6	Nil	28
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Armgabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bailey S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bailey)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bimat Manufg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay Unided	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co..	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	523
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,460	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	235
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hydesabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves.	1,165	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jeewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	30	300
Khandesh	57,000	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	100
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	430
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	110
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Mahalaxmee....	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,685
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld..					
Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Managoo	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	5
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills ..	7,770	100	100	Nil	...
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pm. 62
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	550
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	410
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Seesoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	420
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhowaugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cotton pore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	630
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahavir Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Motisaili Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Munmar M.....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165 340
Sassoon	800	500	70	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	395
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,300
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310 75
Volkart.....	97	200	all	1	
	—	600	—	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4% Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	800	500	...	4 pr. ct.	467 1-

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLANDS' GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 1-21m., 1-7a. Low water, 7-18m., 6-54a.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th November 1899.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT COLABA.—There is a great dearth of want of water at Colaba. The residents are disgusted at the state of things and it is proposed to memorialise the Corporation on the subject. A correspondent, who subscribes himself Phœnix, asks: "Will any kindly disposed person coax the authorities to give us one hour's supply of water per diem. We are becoming dirty."

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March.....Soldiers of the Queen.....Hume
Overture .....L'Italiana in Algieri .....Rossini
Selection .....The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
Valse.....Venetian Song.....Bucalossi
Selection .....The Shop Girl.....Caryl
Galop.....Wildbad Eisenbahn .....Kuhner
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Krishna Narayen, a goldsmith, who resides at Chewulwady, Girgaum, and carries on business in a small shop at Samuel Street, with two other goldsmiths named Gopal and Narayen, has reported to the police the theft of two gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 460, from a box in the shop. The missing ornaments belonged to Gopal, who had given them to complainant for safe custody. The latter put them in his box, which he then locked and kept the key with him. In the afternoon the complainant reported that the box had been broken open and the ornaments stolen. The police enquiries showed that the complaint was false and that complainant was heavily involved. Complainant, however, has not produced the ornaments, and the owner of the ornaments is unwilling to lodge a complaint against him.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sitaram Krishnaji, a basket-maker, aged about forty years. Deceased resided with his family in a room at Phool Gully, Bhindy Bazaar Road. Sitaram was addicted to drink and frequently quarrelled with his wife and spent all the money they earned in drink. During the last Dewalee Holidays he obtained four rupees from his wife for drink, and on Sunday morning he asked her for some more money. The wife refused to comply with the demand, telling him that the children were starving and that he should stop drinking. He quarrelled with her and succeeded in extracting one rupee from her. He then left home and returned at 4 p.m. quite drunk. He lay down on a mat on the floor and shortly after began to breathe heavily, and was found to be drowsy. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died in the hospital at midnight. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that on the forenoon of the day in question deceased had purchased from his shop at Null Bazaar half a tola of opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

PRICE OF HORSES.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty years. The deceased was the wife of one Ghella Rahimji, a dealer in oil and milk, and resided with her husband at Parel Road. About eight or ten days ago the husband purchased two horses for Rs. 10 and Rs. 4 respectively. When questioned by the deceased as to why he should have wasted money in such hard times, the man replied that he had made an excellent bargain in getting them so cheap and would sell them at a great profit. The deceased did not like the "profitable business" and quarrelled with her husband. The latter became disgusted, and as he could not feed the animals, he gave them away for nothing on Sunday last. The deceased became very angry at this and again quarrelled with her husband. About 2 p.m. that day Ghella went out leaving his wife at home very sullen. When he returned in the evening he found her lying on the floor. He went to awake her and found her drowsy. She said she had taken opium. A native medical practitioner was summoned and under his advice, the woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. She never came to herself again and died shortly after midnight. Deceased had purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium from a licensed vendor of opium on the previous morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Daya Ghella, a tailor, aged twenty years, who resided at Memonwada Road and kept his shop at Girgaum Road. About eight months ago Daya was married to a girl of about nine years of age. Deceased used to frequent theatres and spent his earnings in dissipation. About 7 o'clock on Saturday morning he went out and returned home about three hours after, when he asked his mother for his food. This was given him, but he was dissatisfied and wanted better food. The mother said she had no money and could not procure better food. He became angry with her and left the house in a temper. He returned in the evening and asked his mother whether she had prepared any food. The latter replied in the negative. The deceased thereupon threw a rupee at her and said "here is the money, go and get some food." She went to the bazaar and brought some food. Deceased then said he felt giddy and shortly after was found lying on the floor, in an unconscious state. A medical practitioner was sent for and he on arrival examined deceased and said that he had taken poison. Daya was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had taken opium. He did not recover and died on Sunday last. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
To-day and Thursday at 5-15 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday at 7 a.m., sharp, examination in Laying.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
To-morrow at 7 a.m. sharp Examination in Laying.
2. There will be instructions in fuze boring for N. C. Officer's at all evening drills until further notice.
3. The following Regimental Order is republished for information:—
Recruits, to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize, must fire the Recruits Course within two months of joining the Corps provided the range is available.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

1. On and after this date Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m., and 6 p.m., No Arms &c., will be issued to Members unless they apply in person.
2. On and after Saturday, the 11th instant, the Range at Colaba will be available daily for Class Firing as well as Practice.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 5.

10 p.m. ..... 78·9

MONDAY—NOVEMBER, 6.

6 a.m. ..... 77·3
10 a.m. ..... 1·5
2 p.m. ..... 87·1
4 p.m. ..... 85·9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th November, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected [illegible] inches 29·963
Temperature of the Air ..... Degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... 76·9
Dew Point ..... 72·9
Relative Humidity of Air ..... 0·79
Amount of cloudiness at 7 this morning sky clouded 2·50 p.c.
Maximum temperature of air during 24 hours ending 6 p.m. this day ..... 87·2
Minimum temperature of air during 24 hours ending 6 a.m. this day ..... 77·3
Mean daily temperature of air ..... 82·2
General Direction of wind ..... NW., ENE., WNW., NW.
Measured Wind in miles ..... miles 161

From midnight to midnight.

H. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha presiding. The business before the meeting was the consideration of the following proposition, of which due notice was given to the shareholders:—"That with reference to the petition of Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha and others for the rectification of the register of shareholders of the company, by cancelling 300 shares, Nos. 701 to 1000, both inclusive, issued to the contractors and their nominees as fully paid up shares, under an agreement dated 28th August, 1897, which was registered by mistake with the Registrar of Assurances and not filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and for filing the said agreement with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies forthwith, and immediately after the filing thereof for issue to each registered holder of a share so cancelled, a fully paid up share of the same number and value as that for which his share so cancelled purported to be issued and thereupon for entering his name on the register of shareholders as holder of such fully paid up share and which petition is now pending before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The company do hereby consent that the rectification be effected in the manner prayed for in the said petition and that the directors do bring before the court the execution of this consent of the company in such manner as may be necessary, advisable or proper."

The chairman said that he would explain to the meeting in as few words as possible the object for convening the meeting. In the year 1885 or 1886, their company entered into a contract with certain contractors to build and equip their mill for a certain sum of money, a part of which amounting to about three lakhs of rupees was to be paid in 300 fully paid up shares of the company. Whenever a portion of a contract had to be paid in the Company's shares, it was necessary that the contract should be registered in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, according to the Indian Companies Act. He said advisedly that the duty of doing so devolved on the company. The company did its duty according to its lights. The then agents of the company lodged the agreement with the Registrar, and the directors and the contractors admitted execution at the the Registrar office in person and as one of the parties to the execution for the admission of the document was the hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, there rested not a shadow of doubt as to the legal and proper registration of the document. That document would have slept the sleep of ages until it had crumbled into dust were it not for the controversy that arose between the agents and the shareholders. In order to hamper and embarrass the shareholders the ingenuity of the company's solicitors found out a mare's nest and it was that the document was registered with the Registrar of Assurances and not the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Perhaps a layman would say that so long as registration was bona fide and so long as there was no intention of defrauding the revenue of Government—for if the document had been registered in the right place the fee would have been only five rupees whereas as it was registered in the wrong place the fee was Rs. 1300—what mattered it whether the contract was registered in the book of Tweedledom instead of the book of Tweedledee. Such, however was the law and they ought to abide by it. It was too late now to know whether it was through the inadvertance or want of knowledge on the part of the legal advisers of the company and of the directors or whether it was through inadvertance on the part of the Registrar, who combined in his double office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Assurances, it was too late to speculate. But the shareholders had asked the Court to rectify the register and he thought that the duty of the Company was quite clear in the path of honesty to help the rectification of the register. He did not think that there could be a shareholder who would dissent for if he did he would be in the position of a person who acknowledged the receipt of money, but who pleaded limitation.

Dr. Pinto then proposed that the resolution of which notice had been given be passed. He said he did not think that there was any shareholder who was not fair enough to admit that documents for which full consideration had been paid should be rectified and transferred.

Mr. Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer seconded the resolution.

The Hon. M. Fazulbhoy Ebram said that he had no intention of addressing the meeting but after what had fallen from the chairman, he thought it was fair to the agents that he should explain that the present agents had nothing whatever to do with the so-called mistake.

The chairmans: Of course not.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, continuing, said that he must also explain that the present solicitors had nothing whatever to do with it, the then solicitors being Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee. The chairman said something about the hampering and the embarrassment and obstruction caused by the agents; but he (Mr. Fazulbhoy) indignantly denied that imputation. The agents had done that solely with the object of correcting an illegal proceeding on the part of the company as soon as it came to their notice. It was quite right that the agents should recognise the responsibility of such illegality and bring it to the notice of the shareholders. There was also another aspect of the question. As soon as these shares were issued, the company had incurred certain liabilities and debts, and it was, in accordance with the advice given that some of the shareholders deemed necessary to make some provision for the debts. Nothing that was said at the meeting would influence the decision of the Court.

Mr. Hasambhai Visram said that the chairman advised them to follow the honest path, but he would ask if he (the chairman) should not himself take that advice to heart. If the shareholders had the interest of the mill at heart, they would unanimously oppose the resolution. If the proposed rectification were allowed, the company would be a sufferer to a very large extent.

The chairman then put the resolution to the vote and declared it carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy brought it to the notice of the chairman that ten shareholders voted against the resolution.

The chairman: The resolution is carried by a majority.

Mr. Fazulbhoy: It would be better if you were to put down the exact number of votes for and against the proposition.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presiding to confirm certain resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 19th ultimo. On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey the following resolutions were unanimously confirmed:—That sub-clause (D) of clause III of the Memorandum of Association of the Company shall be deleted and the following sub-clause substituted therefor:—(D) To buy and purchase raw cotton and other cotton, wool, silk, hemp, jute, rags, yarns, cloths of various fibres and other fibrous articles, and to spin, weave and work the same, and to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the materials so manufactured and also to buy and purchase iron and other metals, and all materials, chemicals, machinery, apparatus, appliances and things necessary or useful for dyeing, painting, bleaching, spinning, working and weaving purposes, as well as all other machinery, plants, structures, materials and things necessary or useful for the purpose of the Company, and to dye, print or bleach yarns, cloths, silk, woollen and other goods of every description and to work the same and to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose thereof and to take and receive from any manufacturers, companies, persons or person whomsoever yarns, cloths silk, woollen, and other goods of any description and for such remuneration, payment, fees or reward to the Company and upon such conditions as the directors may think fit to dye, print or bleach the same for and on behalf of such manufacturers companies, persons or person to be thereafter returned to them or disposed of as they may direct and also to buy or procure from any manufacturers, companies, persons or person whomsoever yarns; cloths silks, woollen and other goods for the purpose of dyeing, printing and bleaching the same or for such other purposes as may be deemed expedient; and the same to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of as occasion may require." That the following words be added to clause VI. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company:—"And a commission of one quarter (1-4) of an anna per lb. avoirdupois upon the weight of all yarns, cloths, silks, woollen and other goods of any description taken or received by the company from any manufactures, companies, persons or person whomsoever and thereupon dyed; printed and or bleached by this Company and thereafter returned to such manufactures companies persons of person or disposed of as they may direct." That sub-clause II of the 101st Article of Association of the Company shall be deleted and the following clause substituted therefor:—" (II) To buy and purchase raw cotton or other cotton, wool silk, hemp, jute, rags, yarns and cloths of various fibres and other fibrous articles and to spin, weave, and work the same and to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the materials so manufactured and also to buy iron and other metals and all materials, chemicals, machinery, apparatus, appliances and things necessary or useful for dyeing, printing, bleaching, spinning working and weaving purposes, as well as all other machinery, plant, structure, materials and things necessary or useful for the purposes of the Company, and to dye, print or bleach yarns, cloths, silk, woollen and other goods of every description and to work the same and to sell exchange and otherwise dispose thereof and to take and receive from any manufacturers, companies, persons or person whomsoever, yarns, cloths, silk, woollen and other goods of any description and for such remuneration, payment, fees or reward to the Company, and upon such conditions as the directors may think fit to dye, print and bleach the same for and on behalf of such manufacturers companies, persons or person to be thereafter returned to them or disposed of as they may direct and also to buy or procure from any manufacturers, companies, persons or person whomsoever yarns, cloths silks, woollen and other goods of the purpose of dyeing, printing and bleaching the same or for such other purposes as may be deemed expedient and the same to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of as occasion may require." That the following words be added to clause VI. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company:—"And a commission of one quarter (1-4) of an anna per lb. avoirdupois upon the weight of all yarns, cloths, silks woollen and other goods of any description taken or received by the company from any manufactures, companies, persons or person whomsoever and thereupon dyed printed and or bleached by this Company and thereafter returned to such manufacturers, companies persons or person or disposed of as they may direct." The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their report of the Company's operations for the year ending 31st May, 1899 together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the Company's presses during the year under report was 12,523 bales, as against 17,293 bales pressed during the same period last year. Notwithstanding the recrudescence of plague and the appearance of cholera at Kurrachee the result of pressing this year, your directors consider, though not very satisfactory yet is encouraging, considering the general depression of trade all round. The Company's presses and other machinery continue in good working order under the superintendence of Mr. C. Vaz, the Company's engineer. It is with sincere regret that your directors have to record the untimely deaths of two of their colleagues Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Damoderdas Tapidas, both of whom acted on the board since its transference to Bombay about 20 years ago, and who rendered invaluable service to the Company during that period. Mr. H. C. Wright and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, have been appointed in their respective places and your directors trust that you will confirm the appointments. The accounts shew that there is a sum of Rs. 12,405-3-4 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, absorbing Rs. 10,000, to carry Rs. 1,000 to the depreciation fund and the balance of Rs. 1,465-0-4 to the next year's account. Two of the directors Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. and Mr. Dhondu Moroba retire from office by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. H. C. Wright and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, made by the directors, was confirmed. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Dhondu Moroba were re-elected directors. Mr. C. H. Chetham was elected auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers, for their able management of the Company's affairs. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

Popular and Modern Policies.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A CONFINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

POONA SEASON, 1899,

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER

AND **SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.**

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jagbirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

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WATCHES

SILVER AND GOLD

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

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HARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The undersigned, Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, "Board Steamer leaves the Hoe on their arrival at Plymouth," at Queenstown, or at the Docks, to take [illegible] of Cleaning and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 2 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,31,000	4,46,000	3,68,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	75,000	1,32,000	1,27,000
" " to Continent	84,000	1,76,000	1,71,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	19,98,000	26,90,000	24,90,000
" " to U. K.	5,60,000	5,61,000	7,53,000
" " to Continent	7,42,000	7,43,000	7,51,000
" Stock in the Ports	2,30,000	10,61,000	7,76,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	33,60,000	36,35,800	27,60,700
" " " of Surats	45,000	72,510	69,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	7,33,000	6,35,370	4,18,010
" London	2,000	4,000	2,000
American afloat	2,03,000	4,06,000	3,47,000
East Indian "	----	1,000	1,000
Total	9,35,000	11,26,370	7,70,010
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-32d.	3d.	3 1-16d.
" Good Bhownagger	3 13-32d.	2 9-16d.	3 29-32d.
Difference	21-32d.	14-32d.	11-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,12,928
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	5,06,014
Other " "	Dec.	"	54,37,789
Government Securities	Dec.	"	8,44,248
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	21,74,057
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,58,709
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	34,530
Cash	Inc.	"	33,00,035

There being a good demand for accommodation, the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as shown by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank issued to-day (the statement covering only three days of last week, the remaining three having been native holidays, for which the Bank was closed) diminished last week to the extent of 33 lakhs, standing at some 126 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 5 lakhs at the Head Office, and also to 5 lakhs at the Branches; and in Private Deposits there was a diminution of 54 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 8 1-2 lakhs less; Loans, 21 3-4 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1 1-2 lakh. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh higher.

COTTON.—The market reopened to-day with a firm feeling and a fair demand. The mills bought 1,650 bales, but exporters nil. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 216 per candy for good Broach, March delivery; Rs. 179 for Fully Good Bengal, for January; Rs. 196 for Good Bhownugger for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been dull to-day and prices unchanged.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the cotton-growing districts advised a continuance of bright weather generally. At Bellary 15 cents of rain had been registered since the despatch of the preceding reports, and beyond this there was no rainfall whatever.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,850	bales.
Wheat	237	cwts.
Linseed	1,109	"
Rapeseed	920	"
Gingellyseed	5,599	"
Poppyseed	797	"
Castorseed	5,88	"
Rice	15,144	"

EXCHANGE re opened this morning firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Damand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three month's sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day with but little transpiring either way, and closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	(per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	172	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are given to-day at 94 1-4 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 90 for 3 per Cents, in a quiet market.

SHARES are dull. Khandeish and Soondersdas have declined Rs. 25 each, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 -4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week endin 14th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	1,43,033	4,33,711	8,954	5,85,718
	...	...	...	5,08,184
Increase				Rs. 77,534

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October, 1899, on 491 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,030	2,30,000	4,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	188	469	9	654
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	12,79,623	28,21,122	36,082	38,41,904
Total for 16 weeks..	13,66,653	23,51,122	40,082	41,61,924
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	63,490	1,62,401	1,250	2,10,801
Per mile of Ry. do.	129	330	3	457
Total to corresponding date do.	11,25,025	21,41,217	51,700	32,56,942
Increase for the week				Rs. 20,699
Ditto to date				" 10,03,176

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 54'36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	1,800	..	4,600
Or per mile of Railway	51	33	...	84
For previous 12 weeks.	41,545	33,053	...	73,598
Total for 13 weeks.	44,345	33,853	..	78,198
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th October 1899, on 1,845'26 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	4,58,000	8,000	5,71,000
(Or per mile of Railway	61	273	5	347
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	14,88,000	41,11,530	1,16,097	57,14,627
Total for 15 weeks	15,91,000	45,69,530	1,24,097	58,87,627
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,000	2,51,000	6,267	3,62,267
Per mile of Ry. do.	57	136	3	196
Total to corresponding date do.	13,93,773	37,91,000	1,04,000	52,88,773
Increase for the week				Rs. 2,08,173
Do. to date				" 12,98,854

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHALMERS—October 13, at Islabank, Corrour Angus, Perthshire, the wife of H. Chalmers, of the National Bank of India, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—October 27, at Rochfort, Dalhousie, the wife of G Bayly, Accounts Branch, P W D, of a daughter.

BAXTER—November 1, at Mozuffepore, the wife of R A Baxter, of a son.

MONTEITH—October 28, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E Monteith, Commeadant, 5th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

MALLITTE—November 2, at "The Oaks," Mussoorie, the wife of G E Mallitte Agent, Bank of Upper India, Delhi, of a son.

DEATHS.

MCMULLIN—September 27, at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, William Edward McMullin, late E I Railway aged 43 years.

MACLEOD—October 28, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, of cholera Malcolm N Macleod, of Ramjpore Factory, and late of Peepra Factory, Chumparun, aged 51.

SHATTOCK—October 31, at Mirzapore, of heart complaint after great suffering, Victoria Eliza Shattock, aged 50 years, 5 months and 11 days.

WILSON—October 19, at Jugoulia, Chumparun, of cholera John Meedon Wilson, aged 27.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

AFTER a short rest the combatants in South Africa have recommenced the fighting, and the news to hand of the later encounters is certainly more favourable from the Imperialist point of view. During the lull on Tuesday and Wednesday, no doubt, the British strengthened their defences, and this may have warranted the repeated messages sent from Ladysmith that Sir George White was capable of resisting every attack. The information is just sufficient to make the situation perplexing. The enemy seem to be operating at Ladysmith and also in considerable force in the neighbourhood of Colenso, where is an important railway bridge spanning the river Tugela. On Saturday we were told the troops at Colenso had been withdrawn further southwards, and these orders may not be unconnected with the appearance of Boer scouts at Frere, a station south of Colenso. The Imperialist troops having been withdrawn, Colenso is at the mercy of the enemy. As he is apparently in a position to blow up the bridge as he wills, without hindrance, it is the more difficult to realise the object the Boers have in bombarding Colenso concurrently with Ladysmith from the batteries they have established midway between the two places. The attack on Ladysmith was resumed on Thursday, the Boers having again got their artillery into position. According to our London correspondent the whole of their guns were silenced within four hours by the excellent practice made by the Naval Brigade, who worked their guns—which in the opinion of naval men here are 4·7 guns and not fifty-pounders as described—with conspicuous smartness. A later telegram from Reuter now tells us that the Boers have had only one siege gun posted hitherto, but that they are building emplacements for others. We must compose our minds, and try not to believe too many opposing reports at once. General Joubert's protest against the use of lyddite affords an explanation as to the continual silencing of the Boer guns. Lyddite is a very powerful explosive, capable of annihilating every man within a radius of thirty yards of the bursting of the shell. After the explosion very strong and deleterious gases are generated. In a telegram last week it was stated that the naval gunners were bursting shells over the enemy's batteries. Accurate elevation and correct timing of the fuse would easily account for the cessation of the Boer artillery even if their guns were unharmed. Lyddite shells, judiciously burst, carry on their work of destruction, irrespective of shelter or cover, within the considerable area affected by the explosion. The effect of lyddite shells in the recent Egyptian campaign was appalling, and no doubt decisive. The Boer has shown he is a brave man, but the constant annihilation of General Joubert's gunners must make it correspondingly difficult to bring up a reserve of new gunners every time the old men are blown into the air. It might cause a funk even in the determined Boar. Viewed in this light it is easy to understand General Joubert's anxiety as he watches the shrinking of his small force of artillerymen. This is occurring while he is endeavouring to encompass only a fragment of the British Army, and his losses are the more bitter because of his non-possession of similar missiles.

The fighting at Ladysmith on Thursday enabled a strong cavalry force to get to close quarters with a party of Boers, whom they surprised behind Beester's Hill, which is situated between the British position and Van Rennan's Pass. Their new annexation extends almost to the borders of Basutoland, the natives of which may incline to the belief that they will not long discriminate between British territory and the country under their protection. The Boers were put to flight, losing heavily. The Boers have declared the part of Natal north of the Tugela River annexed to the Transvaal. This is the line they originally wanted in the demarcation, but waived it when England insisted on the wedge ending in Laing's Nek being part of Natal. The report that the Basutos have risen against the Boers is not an unlikely one. The Free Staters have three times threatened the Basuto independence, and the annexation by the Free State of the territory north of the Orange River, declared the other day by the Transvaal, would include nearly the whole of Basutoland. The Basutos are a fine and numerous fighting race. They are not likely to tamely sit down and be annexed by a power which they have held at bay for many years. By the last mail there came accounts of a large party of Basutos, including Lethorodi, the paramount chief, returning from Johannesburg, having been robbed and ill-treated by the Boers. This would not tempt them to an alliance in that direction. If the Basutos have risen against the Boers, it ought to make a material difference in Natal. It will give some Free Staters occupation in guarding their borders. A large force must necessarily be detached from the main body of the Boers operating in Northern Natal in order to defend their homes, wives, and children. Their withdrawal must to an extent restrict the enemy's general operations, and lighten the task of the reinforcements which are expected to arrive on Thursday from England. Only a few days ago the Boers were cajoling the Basutos to get them to rise against the British. It seems a sort of retribution that the very people who first incited these warriors to take up arms should be the first to suffer from their outrages. The other day General Joubert wrote to Dr. Clark, M P., and in his letter compared Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger to Haman and Mordecai. Haman was hanged on the gallows he erected on which to hang Mordecai, and this Biblical allusion seems very appropriate concerning the Dutch and their endeavour to rouse the passions and excitement of the native tribes.

THE positive affirmation of the *Temps* that the Transvaal Government has issued letters of marque, both in Europe and America, may of course be founded on accurate information. The suggestion that this course would be taken was made several months ago, but it seemed to have no authority whatever, and no one gave heed to it. Quite recently it was stated that proposals had been made to the South African Republic by a syndicate, which asked for letters of marque and expressly stated that they did not desire or expect any funds from Pretoria towards the carrying out of the undertaking. It was stated that the Pretorian Government did not even reply to the application. A sensational statement was made in London about a month before the outbreak of hostilities that Irish-Americans hoped to obtain letters of marque for the express purpose of torpedoing British transports on the high seas between the Channel and the Cape of Good Hope. The recent decision of the British Government to convey the transports with protected cruisers may have reference to that rumour. But it is more likely to be due to the undoubted ill-will of some of the Continental Powers at the prospective aggrandisement of Great Britain in South Africa that this measure of precaution has been determined on. There may, of course, be a question of the validity of letters of marque issued by a State which is not in possession of complete independence. But that question would not arise in the case of the Orange Free State, which is absolutely independent, and would therefore have belligerent rights. How far those rights could be legally conferred on persons not subjects of that State, it is difficult to say. But the practical question is this: "Where could the vessels sailing under letters of marque coal?" Twenty-four hours is the express limit in which a belligerent war vessel can remain in any neutral port, and she can then only obtain sufficient coal to carry her to the nearest port. The seas are patrolled by British ships which would make short work of a modern Alabama. With all respects to the *Temps*, we are inclined to the belief that that great journal has been hoaxed.

THERE is a certain amount of modesty in at least one of the statements in the recently-issued Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Meteorological Department. Weather prophets, if they resemble the Rev. Mr. Baxter in the ease with which they can shift their critical dates, are at all events not given to attracting undue attention to their past vaticinations. Prophecy, even on scientific lines, is still a precarious occupation. For instance, we are told that the forecast of the probable character of the rainfall during the South-West Monsoon of 1898 was "fairly in accordance with the facts," and that "the same may be said of the forecast of the winter rains of 1898-99." Even Mr. Clements, who has established a reputation for what we may call long-range weather-prophecy, has frequently a difficulty in reconciling his forecasts with the facts as they work out. However, the Meteorological Department was very successful when it got to close quarters with its subject. Good service was done in the issue of storm warnings, full and early warning being given in the case of all the more important storms which visited the Indian coast during the year. Flood warnings were, as in previous years, issued to district officers, and to the officers in charge of irrigation and other public works. Indigo planters in Bihar acknowledged the usefulness of the weather telegrams supplied to them. There are under the department 174 observatories, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of another at Madras. The extension of observatories in Assam is also being carried out, and from the beginning of next year there will be five more observatories in that Province. Seismological observations were made during the year at Alipur, Colaba, and Madras, and arrangements for similar observations are being made in the Kashmir State, where the Srinagar Observatory is being erected. In the work of marine meteorology 2,189 extracts from ships' logs were received and 906 barometric comparisons were made. These marine data were particularly used in preparing the daily weather charts of the Indian monsoon area. Although the work of rainfall registration was generally satisfactory, there is still room for improvement in several provinces where the exposure of the rain-gauges and the registration is defective. During the year the Colaba, Madras, and Kodaikanal observatories were placed under Imperial control. The second class observatories have been reduced in number from 61 to 38, and measures have been adopted with a view to increasing the efficiency of the lesser number. The Resolution acknowledges the indebtedness of the department to the Indo-European and the Eastern Telegraph Companies for the free transmission of weather telegrams, and to various gentlemen unconnected with the department who have given much valuable help. The able and energetic administration of the department by Mr. Eliot, and the work of his assistants and Provincial Reporters, is also acknowledged by the Government.

A DIAGRAM, which accompanies the annual report on vaccination in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, strikingly illustrates the decrease that has taken place in the ravages of small-pox since 1884 as compared with the period between that date and 1876. In the Government Resolution on the report it is stated that this marked diminution of the disease, which is undoubtedly due to the greater prevalence of vaccination, encourages the hope that the spread of this preventive measure may eventually result in India obtaining an immunity from small-pox not much less than that enjoyed by European countries. That is a hope in which we can heartily join, and it is gratifying to note that, in spite of the great difficulties which have to be overcome, vaccination is certainly making its way among the masses of the people. In 1898-99 there were 12,27,261 successful primary vaccinations, or an increase of 44,708 successful cases, as compared with the previous year. During 1897-98 there was, however, a considerable fall in the number of operations due primarily to the effects of famine and plague. In that year there were three causes to tell against the progress of operations; and these were a low birth-rate, the enfeebled condition of children owing to famine, and the transference of a large number of vaccinators to plague duty. The increase of vaccinations last year would have been much more marked if vaccine operations during 1897 had not been carried on into the hot weather and the rains on account of the presence of small-pox in the provinces; while in 1898 operations ceased on March 31st, the usual date. Although in the previous year famine affected the results, Major Thorold, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner of the Provinces, considers that the chief cause of the decreased results in both years, as compared with 1896-97, was the removal of experienced vaccinators to plague duty. He very rightly points out that the winning of the confidence of the people is frequently a slow one and gave heed to it. Quite recently it was matter, and that, if vaccination is to proceed with as little friction as possible, the vaccinator must obtain countenance from all persons having authority or influence in the circle under his charge. It is not surprising that Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination made bitter complaints of the withdrawal of experienced and tactful vaccinators from this work, but with a calamity like the plague devastating the country this was to a great degree unavoidable. In the absence of such exceptional circumstances it is, of course, certainly not advisable to withdraw vaccinators from their regular duties. During last year there were in the province 41,776 successful re-vaccinations. The total number of vaccinations per thousand of the population was 26·92, as against 25·97 in the previous year and 28·87 in 1896-97. As was the case in the triennial period 1893-96, the greatest progress continues to be made in the western districts and in the Lucknow Division, while the eastern part of the province are most backward in this matter. The provincial death-rate from small-pox during the year was only ·05 per thousand, and only rose above ·1 in the districts of Azamgarh, Kheri, and Sultanpur. One feature of the report is the disproportion between the 1st and 2nd circles in regard to infantile vaccinations. Out of 8,71,457 births in the first circle, there were 4,34,335, successful primary vaccinations of children; but in the second circle, where the births were 8,80,268, the infantile vaccinations were only 1,99,199. The people in the second circle seem to defer the vaccination of their children until they are several years of age, as the number of operations on children over one and under six years was much larger there than in the first circle. Apparently the people of the latter district have much greater confidence in the operation than the inhabitants of the second circle. The Vaccination Act is in force in all the municipalities of the province, but by some of the authorities its administration is rather lax. The Government is still considering the scheme for establishing a central depot in the hills for the preparation of bovine lymph in a form to preserve its efficacy, but the matter has been delayed by practical difficulties. In the meantime vaccination operations are carried on in the hills in the hot weather and rains, and the human lymph thus obtained is sent to the plains in September and October. The Government in its resolution on the report recognises the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and of Major Thorold, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner, who is responsible for the very clear account of the vaccination operations in the province during the last triennial period.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 6 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council desires publicly to express his high appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Haji Isap Mahomed Sulemam in having paid the whole estimated cost (Rs. 1,36,000) of providing water works for the town of Rander.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Candy; and Mr. Justice Parsons, with Mr. Justice Ranade, presided in the two courts on the Appellate Side; while the three courts on the Original Side were presided over by Mr. Justice Tyabji, Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Justice Crowe respectively.

A MOMBASSA paper records that near Shwegyeen a Karen got dreadfully mauled by a large bear. A party went into the Kaing jungle to hunt wild pigs which abound there. One man thrust his spear into what he thought was a pig but what proved to be a black bear, which charged the party. The animal overtook one man, and in an instant tore out both eye-balls and bit a hole in his face. He is in a critical condition, but it seems impossible for the man to survive these frightful wounds.

HIS HIGHNESS the Sultan of Zanzibar, his relations, the Zanzibar Government Officials and employes of all departments of service, as well as some of His Highness' Arab subjects have subscribed a sum amounting to Rs. 10,000, for the East Africa Famine Fund.

IN view of the prevalence of small-pox on the mainland and its persistence at Pemba, the Zanzibar Government has determined to appoint a public vaccinator for the city, and Dr. Albuquerque has been selected to fill the post.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th October 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 319,370 maunds and Rs. 77,599 in the earnings.

NEWS has reached Dera Ismail Khan of an exciting incident that took place at Shahpur a short time ago. An influential Mahomedan resident of the name of Umar Haiyat Malik dismissed one of his shuta sowars. The sowar on going away took a rifle with him belonging to his master who thereupon sent another sowar after him to recover the weapon. The dismissed sowar refused to deliver up the rifle, and on being pressed he shot the second sowar. Then mounting on the top of a house he defied the police, threatening to kill anybody who aproached. He kept off the police for a long time and eventually escaped, and it is believed that he is now roaming free somewhere about the Dera Ismail Khan district.

THE *Daily Mail* publishes an interesting article from a Dublin correspondent on the subject of treason in Ireland. In the course of his article the correspondent says:—A suggestive incident occurred a few evenings ago at Crosshaven, according to the "Cork Constitution," when Dr. Tanner, M.P., was using strong language on the subject of the Queen and her soldiers. He appeared especially wrath with the Army, and directed offensive observations towards several men of the Royal Engineers from one of the forts. They bore it quietly enough for a time, and then forbearance coming to a limit, one of them approached the Tanner and asked that his insults should cease. The reply was unsatisfactory, and Dr. Tanner was directed to defend himself. A further observation ended matters, and in a moment he was seen sprawling on the floor. The engineer walked and said when the honourable member for Mid-Cork was ready to stand on his feet he would repeat the punishment. Dr. Tanner, however, seemed to have had enough, and as his nose and face were bleeding, his friends thought it well to quickly bundle him away to a place of safety, particularly as the other soldiers present might have made it uncomfortable for the party if a general melee was set in motion. Dr. Tanner denies these statements with an emphasis peculiarly his own, his version being that "a cowardly soldier threw a large round stone at me, from a distance of about five or six yards, which struck me full on the left side of the face, injuring the bones, followed by swelling and discolouration from the eye to below the lower jaw."

AN extraordinary affair is reported from Teddington. About a quarter-past two on the afternoon of Oct. 17 a smartly-dressed man of medium height entered Parr's Bank, at the corner of Cambridge Road. The manager was apparently the only one in at the time. The man said he wished to transfer a remittance to France, and could the business be done privately? There was a private room at hand, and the manager invited the customer to step in. This he did. The manager had just taken his seat at the desk when the man produced a jemmy and struck the manager a violent blow on the head, rendering him unconscious. The rest of the man's movements are known only to himself. It is supposed that he re-entered the front office and was busily searching for something to carry away when he was disturbed. A clerk, who was in the basement of the building taking luncheon, heard someone hurrying over the floor above. He at once rushed upstairs, but found no one there but the manager, who still lay where he had been knocked down. The matter was at once reported to the police, but they have not yet obtained a clue. As far as can be ascertained at present the man does not appear to have taken any money.

SIR J. B. LAWES communicates in a long letter to the papers his annual exhaustive report on the wheat crop. It must be recollected in regard to the return for 1899 from the experimental wheat-field at Rothamsted that the season was generally very favourable to the ripening of grain. Calculating the average of the selected plots in the usual way Sir J. B. Lawes arrives at an average of 31 bushels. The area under wheat in the United Kingdom, he continues, was rather over 2,000,000 acres (2,052,840), which at 31 bushels per acre (of 60 lb. per bushel) gives a gross produce of rather under 8,000,000 quarters (7,954,755). Deducting from this 2 bushels per acre for seed, the estimated available home produce is rather less than 7,500,000 quarters (7,441,545), or not far from 1,500,000 quarters less than last year. The average population for the current harvest year is estimated at 40,807,717; and taking the consumption per head at 6 bushels of 60 lb. per bushel, the total requirement for the harvest year will be 30,605,788 quarters. Deducting from this the available home produce of rather less than 7,500,000 quarters, there remain rather more than 23,000,000 quarters (23,164,243) to be provided from stocks and imports.

THE Queensland Government publishes some interesting items of information in regard to the industrial development and general progress of the colony. Of these it may be noted that no less than 644 artesian bores are now supplying water throughout Western Queensland, the maximum quantity from any one bore being 4,000,000 gallons a day. The discovery of these artesian resources is said to have thrown open to grazing a vast area of some 460,000 square miles, consisting chiefly of undulating downs covered in good seasons with rich pasture. The developments of fruit-growing in the colony are noticed, and the advantages of the orange, the pine apple, and the olive especially dwelt upon. The geological characteristics of the colony are dealt with chiefly in relation to gold, and the total yield to date is stated to be upwards of 45,000,000l. The following description is given of the climate:—During a great portion of the year the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating. The summer months are hot, but not sultry or oppressive. The winter season when dry, which it almost always is, is exceedingly beautiful and agreeable. The mornings and evenings are cold, but during the day the air is warm and balmy, the sky brilliantly blue, and the atmosphere singularly transparent. Such a climate is necessarily healthy, and the death-rate of 12·08 per 1,000 proves this. The climate approaches, as near as can be, that of Madeira, and there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other Australian colonies frequently suffer. The winter months are May, June, July, when the average temperature at Brisbane is about 60 deg. It is hotter as you go farther north; but, owing to the trade winds, which blow regularly, there is no part of Queensland where white people cannot live and work in comfort all the year round. Archibald Forbes, the celebrated war correspondent, when on a visit to Queensland some years ago, was at Townsville (870 miles up the coast, one of the chief ports of the colony) at the hottest time of the year, and he was so much struck by the robust, healthy look of the people, especially the children, that he wrote in the English magazines in high terms of praise of the Queensland climate. The average rainfall in the colony is high—Brisbane, 50 inches; northern coasts, 60 inches to 70 inches, and in the plains of the interior, 20 inches to 30 inches is the usual fall. Queensland, in fact, has an exceedingly healthy and pleasant climate, one in which it is possible to live and work in the open air all the year round. Colonists are labouring at various branches of agriculture right away from Brisbane to the far tropical north, and their experience goes to prove the excellence of the climate. Diseases of the throat and chest are but little known in Queensland, and there are hundreds of people strong and well now in the colony who were sent from this country by their doctors as a last resource. Mean annual temperature of four Australian capitals:—Brisbane, 67·74 deg.; Adelaide, 63·1 deg.; Sydney, 62·9 deg.; Melbourne, 57·5 deg.

THE Viceroy arrived at Ahmedbad on Saturday whence he goes on to Kathiawar to observe the state of things in that Province. He must be now fully acquainted with the general conditions of Rajputana, and we should fear that he has found that the worst apprehensions hitherto expressed are not exaggerated. The distress extends practically over the whole Province, and like all bad distress it is the result of more than one adverse season. The monsoon of 1898 was in fact in this region little better than that of the current year, and so when this year's rains ceased prematurely in July the pinch was felt at once, weeks before there were any indications of distress in other quarters. Such irrigation as there is being entirely from wells, and the water running short in most places early in the season, the kharif crop is a total failure while the prospects of next spring's harvest are desperate. There is practically therefore no hope of improvement until July 1900. The railway system of Rajputana is now sufficiently developed to furnish assurance that there will be no risk of actual failure of food: but the cattle have already perished in numbers for want of grass and water; and the provision of a sufficient supply of drinking water for the people in some parts of the country will be a very difficult task. The famine is thus what is popularly known as "Tirkal" or threefold, and as the States and districts bordering on the most hardly-stricken tracts are themselves feeling the pinch of want, the usual safety-valve of emigration is choked. The famine is most severe in the British District of Merwara, where already more than half the population are in receipt of relief of one kind or another, and in the States of Jodhpur and Jassalmer. Bikanir is in almost as serious a plight. And pressure is already severe in Udaipur, Shahpura, Kishengarh, Bundi, Took and Jeypore. In the remaining States distress is less acute, but will deepen as time goes on. Relief works are in active progress in the British districts, and the various ruling Chiefs are coming forward in the most praiseworthy way to the help of their subjects. But the area and population affected are so great and the problems which the exceptional nature of the calamity has given rise to are so intricate that the resources of the various States will be severely taxed. To meet the strain the staffs of the Agent, Governor-General, the two British districts and of most of the States have been strengthened by the addition of civil and engineer officers with special famine experience, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of both public and private charity will prevent actual loss of life. But nothing can save the agricultural stock in the worst tracts, and even if the rains of 1900 are favourable it will be a long time before the effects of the present famine cease to be felt. Major Dunlop Smith, whose special services have been lent by the Punjab Government, has a difficult task before him, but there is no doubt that with his great experience of famine he will do what is humanly possible to alleviate the distress.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY.

SPLENDID WORK BY NAVAL BRIGADE.

THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

BASUTOS RISING AGAINST BOERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 12-25 P.M.

Now that the cable has been restored news from Ladysmith is getting through. A telegram from there, dated Thursday noon, records a further engagement, during which the Naval Brigade again played a prominent part.

Our gunners were able to fire three shots to the enemy's one, and so excellent was the elevation and timing that all the enemy's batteries were silenced within four hours.

Concurrently the Lancers, the Hussars, and the Natal Carbineers, together with the Border Rifles, surprised the Boer camp behind Beester's Hill, which is midway between Ladysmith and Van Reenan's Pass.

The cavalry got to close quarters, and the Boers were put to flight, losing heavily.

A report has been received from Capetown, but it is unconfirmed, that the Basutos have risen against the Free State Boers.

The Australian Lancers from England have arrived.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

THE FIGHTING CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 1-25 A.M.

A pigeon bearing a message, which confirms the fighting on Thursday, has arrived at Capetown from Ladysmith.

It also says the bombardment was continued on Friday.

Commander Egerton, of H. M. S. Powerful, has died from the wounds he received.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH FALLING BACK IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

General Buller has ordered the withdrawal of the British garrison from Stormberg Junction to Queenstown, and the evacuation of Naauwpoort and Rosmead Junctions, pending the arrival of reinforcements.

THE PRESS URGE DESPATCH OF MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

The *Times* and other papers, in discussing the situation in South Africa, urge the necessity of despatching further reinforcements to the seat of war.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

The New South Wales Lancers were entrained at Capetown this morning, and proceeded immediately northward, but their destination is unknown.

THE BOERS MOUNTING MORE GUNS AT LADYSMITH.

The *Times* this morning publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Ladysmith, stating that the Boers, who had hitherto only one siege-gun posted, are now building emplacements for others.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS BETWEEN LADYSMITH AND COLENSO.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 10 P.M.

A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Colenso, dated the 2nd (afternoon), states that the Boers have planted batteries at Groblers Kloof Hill, about midway between Ladysmith and Colenso, and from which they are bombarding both places. Colenso is not damaged by the fire as it is out of range.

THE WAR OFFICE RETICENT.

The War Office has communicated nothing since last evening's news of the withdrawal of the British from Colenso, and is altogether most reticent.

RUMOURED CAPITULATION OF LADYSMITH.

Rumours of the capitulation of Ladysmith are circulating freely throughout the Continent of Europe.

THE LOSSES BY GENERAL WHITE'S LEFT FLANK.

The official list of the losses suffered by General White's left flank in last Monday's action gives 843 as missing; 32 Gloucesters, 10 Irish Fusiliers, and 10 gunners killed, and 150 men wounded.

One hundred men subsequently escaped to Ladysmith.

THE BOERS ISSUING LETTERS OF MARQUE.

The *Temps* positively affirms that the Transvaal has issued "letters of marque" both in Europe and America.

THE BRITISH FLEET ON THE "QUI-VIVE."

Telegrams from the Grand Canaries state that British men-of-war are closely watching the shipping.

PIGEON POST DESPATCH FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

General Buller telegraphs under yesterday's date that a despatch has been received by pigeon post dated Ladysmith, 3rd instant, which gives the following items of news:—

Our cavalry and artillery under General French went out yesterday and effectually shelled the Boer laager without loss on our side.

Hon. Egerton, of the Powerful, has died from his wounds.

General Joubert has sent in Major Kincaid, of the Fifth Fusiliers, and nine prisoners, for whom Boer prisoners have been sent back in exchange.

General Buchlaimt to-day, with a force of cavalry and artillery, engaged the enemy to the south-west of Ladysmith. The fighting lasted several hours and our loss was very small.

The bombardment was continued yesterday and to-day, and many shells were pitched into the town.

The despatch adds that our troops are in good health and spirits, and that the wounded are doing well.

BOOTS FOR THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of twenty thousand boots for the troops in South Africa.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Shannon, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day, and the s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at 5 a.m. to-day.

PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT MULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Government of India have contracted for the purchase of a thousand mules from Persia and Arabia, and will make a purchase of 1,040 for India to cover the deficiency caused by the drain on the resources for South Africa.

E. B. S. RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway metre guage from Kaunia to Dhubri, which includes the conversion of the existing 2-foot-six-inch gauge line between Teestai and Moghat Hat.

MILITARY ECONOMY.

Owing to the rise in military expenditure, resulting from measures undertaken in 1885, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces and the General Officers Commanding Districts have been requested by Government to report on any measures of economy which they think may be feasible with due regard to the efficiency of the army and its departments.

TRANS-FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The Government have approved the estimates, aggregating two-and-three-quarter lakhs, for the construction of the Upper Drosh fort and the reconstruction of the Chitral bridgehead.

SERVICE NOTES.

Owing to the present insufficiency of the storage accommodation at the Pindi arsenal, the Government have approved the proposal to hand over a portion of the fort barracks to the arsenal.

The acknowledgments of the Military Department have been conveyed to the inter-departmental committees for good work done in connection with the revision of the Army Discipline Regulations for India.

Mr. Tooth, Civil Chief Master Armourer, Bombay Arsenal, has been permanently retained in Government service.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CHANGES.

The following changes affecting Royal Artillery Officers are approved by the War Office:—

Major Taylor, 60th Field Battery, Allahabad, to "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Aldershot.

Captain Bushe, 9th Garrison Company, Western Division, Secunderabad, to the 4th Garrison Company, Western Division, Ferozepore.

Captain Cameron goes from the 4th to the 9th Company.

Captain Lambert, Commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to the Depot, R.H.A., Woolwich.

Captain Taylor, 54th Field Battery, Meerut, to "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Newbridge.

Captains Larymore, 11th Southern, Roorkee, and Owen, 9th Southern, Roorkee, change companies.

Lieutenant Balfour, 31st Field Battery, Hyderabad, is posted to the Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich.

Lieutenant Ingham, 55th Field Battery, Saugor, is posted to "T" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Ipswich.

Lieutenant Ashworth, 45th Field Battery, Madras, is posted to the Depot, Field Artillery, Woolwich.

Lieutenant Sitwell, 12th Eastern, Moultan, and Blathwayt 26th Eastern, Bombay, are permitted to exchange.

THE RELIEF OF TROOPS.

In consequence of the detention of the corps which were coming to India from home or the colonies, the following changes in reliefs of the British troops have been ordered. The following stand fast at their present stations until further orders:—The 1st, 13th, 16th, 22nd, 67th, and 69th batteries, Royal Field Artillery; No. 3 Mountain Battery; Nos. 3 and 13, Eastern Division, and 5, 11, and 18 Southern Division, and No. 5, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery; the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire, the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders; the 2nd Battalion, Essex; 1st Battalion Middlesex; 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster; and 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The following are the only moves to be carried out:—45th Field Battery from St. Thomas's Mount to Barrackpore; 48th Field Battery from Barrackpore to St. Thomas's Mount; No. 1, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Fort William to Allahabad; No. 9 Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Allahabad to Fort William; the 1st Battalion, East Surrey, from Jhansi and Nowgong to Lucknow; the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from Lucknow to Dum Dum; 2nd Battalion, North Staffords, from Subathu to Jhansi and Nowgong; 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, from Dum Dum to Fort William; 1st Battalion East Lancashires, Ranikhet to Jullundur.

The home authorities have intimated that it is impossible to say when another transport will come to India, and the trooping season is therefore closed until further orders.

SANITATION IN RANGOON.

Before sanctioning proposals for the sanitation of the Idar Bazaar, Rangoon Cantonment, at a cost of Rs. 1,19,000, the Government of India await information as to the success of the artesian well which it has been proposed to sink to provide water for flushing sewers, etc.

GHIZRI SANITARIUM, KARACHI.

Government have ruled that Ghizri should be treated as a plains station for purposes of the grant of compensation for deficient quarters at that place.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 6.

Five cases and 5 deaths were recorded in the city to-day, of which 3 cases were imported. There was one case and one death in the cantonment, and in the district 71 cases and 56 deaths. The plague is bad in Talegaon and Sahewad.

LITIGATION IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6.

In the execution of Raja Gyasgor's decree against Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali for 93,000 rupees, all furniture, horses and carriages, valued at 600 rupees, have been attached, and a arrest-warrant notice, returnable by 2nd December, against him has been issued.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO POONA.

POONA, Nov. 6.

Lord Curzon is expected to arrive in Poona on the evening of the 10th instant at 7 p.m. His Excellency will alight at Kirkee Railway Station.

THE HYDERABAD IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6.

The Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops have been most unfavourably reported upon by Captain Fasken, Inspecting Officer, who recently inspected them. Capt. Fasken has not a single good remark to make in his report. He states that the squadron officers have not yet acquired sufficient professional knowledge to train their men; the officers' salutes require improvement; the drill at the gallop is very poor, the galloping is too slow, while the trotting is too fast; the wheeling is very indifferent; there is a want of straightness and there is a good deal of talking in the ranks: the horses look thin, and the lances want more secure fastening; there are twenty-five officers and men short of the proper strength, and two officers, two duffadars and 38 sowars are unfit, and are yet retained in the ranks. On the whole he was disappointed in this year's show.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 6.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay (1st inst.), arrive here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 1-2-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	92 3-4
Bar Silver	28 3-4

THE FORTHCOMING MANŒUVRES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the holding of an artillery practice camp at North Malakand during the next fortnight. It is now improbable that the Rawalpindi troops will be moved to Attock, but a modified scheme of manœuvres will probably be carried out in the Peshawar District in January. The Barkacha artillery camp will be held, as previously, arranged after which the batteries will be joined by Black Watch from Sitapur by rail and Benares by route march, the Duke Cornwalis Light Infantry from Lucknow by rail, the Northampton from Allahabad, the 17th Bengal Infantry from Benares, the 18th Bengal Infantry from Dinapore, and the 42nd Gurkhas, now en route to Abbotabad. The Bareilly troops will encamp in the vicinity of the station. The troops at Fort William and Dum Dum will encamp on the maidan, and there will be some practice at the Hoogly defences. All other British Corps in the Bengal Command, not going to camps of instruction, will encamp in the vicinity of their stations for at least a month.

"PRESIDENT KRUGER HAS APPEALED TO THE GOD OF BATTLES."

(Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.)

If Might be Right it needs no seer
To say the Boer courts defeat:
If Might be Right the weak, I fear,
In vain the God of War entreat.
But how can Force decide a fight
When Justice rules the ways of men?
He fights secure whose cause is right,
Because he has the strength of ten.

If proof of this be needed, cast
The eye down History's page and see
Engraved in gold, from first to last,
"The Might of Right brings Victory."

So Israel gained the Promised Land,
And so Thermopylae was won:
So the Armada strewed the strand,
So England stayed Napoleon
And is the sword of England now
Drawn in a cause the Gods can bless?

Has she espoused the sacred vow
Of Arthur's Knights? Does she possess
The unalterable wish to right
The wrong, to strike a deadly blow
At tyranny, and sweep from sight
Sloth and corruption?—Time will show.

X.

Bombay, Sunday, Nov. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions:—
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.
Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.
All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.
Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting cable, Aden, Zanzibar. All private telegrams whether in code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to censure of Military authorities at Aden.
Eastern Cable Company announces that as notified by the Cape Government no Transvaal telegraph traffic can pass via Capetown or Delagoa Bay except consular messages.
Censorship has been established in the Cape of Good Hope for all cable telegrams to or for or transiting that Colony.
Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following offices. Cartagena, Barianquilla, Candita, Ocana and Bucaramanga.
Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.
State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Delagoabay interrupted.
Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.
Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.
Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted, this cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Eastcoast.
There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.
There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.
There is a land line between Beira and Gadlimane.
From Telegrams can be now exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs. 1-8 per word.

THE LATE CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK.

CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK, whose death we announced briefly in yesterday's issue, had been Lloyd's Surveyor in Bombay during the last fifteen years. Although about seventy-five years old, a vigorous constitution enabled him to go through his daily round of hard work and he enjoyed such general good health that he appeared to be much under his age. On the 10th October last on his return home from dock duty, he was laid up with fever; and under Dr. Baker's skilful treatment got rid of the ailment, but continued to suffer from general debility. Dr. Lyons was called in for consultation, but there was no improvement in the patient's condition; and Captain Clark died at 1 p.m. on Sunday last, at his residence, Wellington House, Colaba.

Captain Clark had been a commander of several vessels at home before he came out to this country. He was sent out to Bombay in 1860 by the London Salvage Association to extricate a ship that had gone ashore near Jeddah in that year. Having succeeded in floating the vessel, he brought her on to Bombay where she was eventually repaired. Captain Clark then worked for Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and on the failure of the firm in 1878, worked on his own account as Marine Surveyor. On the death of Captain Dixon, in May 1884, Captain Clark was appointed Lloyd's Surveyor and carried on the responsible duties of the office till his death to the satisfaction of the mercantile community generally. He was very popular among native merchants, who esteemed him for his kindheartedness and his genial disposition. Captain Clark held the appointment of Surveyor to nearly all the steam line and insurance companies in Bombay, including the Hall Line, the McIver Line, the Wilson Line, the Clan Line, the Anchor Line, the East African Line, the Temperlay Line, the Hansa Line, the Rubattino Company, the Japanese steamers, the Asiatic Company, Messrs. Shepherd and Company and the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company. So extensive was the business the deceased gentleman looked after that in 1885 he took the late Captain Kenneth McKinlay as his partner in the work of marine surveying. The partnership lasted till the year 1896, when it was dissolved. Captain Clark was one of the examiners appointed by Government for the examination of candidates for employment as pilots, captains, and mates. He was one of the original members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and for several years held the post of honorary Captain and Paymaster of the corps. He held many medals of the Royal Humane Society, including the Albert Medal, for saving lives. Captain Clark was a high Mason, a past Master of Lodge Caledonia, and an officer of the Grand Lodge. He has a brother, Mr. William Clark, living in London. Captain Clark was a widower and leaves behind him one son and five daughters, two of whom are at home and three in Bombay. The son is in Gwalior, being an engineer on the Katni-Saugor Railway. The offices of Lloyd's Survey were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Captain Clark, which took place last evening at the Sewree Cemetery, was very largely attended. Besides the whole office establishment of the Lloyd Survey, a large number of Marine officers and friends assembled at the cemetery to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The funeral cortege left the residence of the deceased gentleman, at Lower Colaba, at 4 o'clock, followed by a train of carriages and was expected to reach the cemetery about an hour later. Owing however to an unfortunate accident to the hearse, near the Gymkhana on the Esplanade Road, the cortege was delayed for about half an hour. It appeared that one of the wheels of the hearse came off its axle, and the coffin had to be removed from it and placed in a landau and pair. The cortege was met at the gate of the cemetery by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, senior Presidency Chaplain. The coffin which was made of polished teak and beautifully surmounted with gold leaves, was removed from the landau by a carrying party supplied by the crew of the steamship Dido of the Wilson Line Company. A procession was then formed headed by the Bishop and followed by the assembly and the coffin was conducted to its last resting place. The Rev. S. Leigh Lye conducted the burial service. A large number of wreaths sent by the friends and children of the deceased were placed over the coffin. The chief mourners were Messrs. John St. Paul and J. M. Heyn.

Amongst those present at the cemetery were Mr. F. Heyers; Captain G. E. Pickering; Mr. J. H. Dunkerley; Mr. John Hand; Captain Newell; Mr. W. S. Thonton; Mr. J. Bowack, Mr. John St. Paul; Mr. J. M. Heyn; Captain Stabbing; Veterinary Major J. Mills; Captain MacFadyn, Mr. D. Gostling; Mr. J. Morris; Captain Potts; Mr. William Bell, Mr. W. F. Hamilton; Captain Chaplain; Mr. W. H. Green; Dr. Underwood; Mrs. Campbell; Mr. J. Anderson; Mr. J. W. Bedford; Mr. S. F. Melling; Mr. R. Walton; Mr. T. Conry; Mr. Mc Naught; Mr. Hill; Mr. J. Cronan; Mr. Perk; Mr. R. Dichburn; Mr. A. Meiklejohn; Mrs. Robb; Mrs. Poole; Mr. B. Nicholson; Mr. J. Moir; Mr. E. Potburry; Mr. Douglas Bennet; Mr. C. J. Michael; Mr. F. Phips; Mr. Deane; Mr. R. Sharp; Mr. Lee Smith; Mr. F. Fischer; Mr. F. M. Flower; Mr. R. J. Irvine; Mr. C. E. Nixon; Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy; Dr. Munday; Mr. P. G. Messant; Mr. W. Faulkes; Mr. D. M. Inglis; Mr. Atmaram Narayen: Mr. Cawasji Cursetji Dubash, Mr. C. J. Cumbhata; Mr. Jehanghir B. Registrar, Mr. Gajanund Sadanund, Mr. H. M. Dadina, Mr. J. D. Mody, Mr. Krishnarao P. Kothare and others.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 5.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, B.A., received charge of the office of the Collector, Thana, on Wednesday. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Magistrate of the Bassein Division, in this district, has been appointed as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. He will be relieved by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., when the latter officer returns from leave on the 14th January next. Mr. Bezanji Kerbadji Illawa has been appointed Abkari Inspector on Rs. 100, at Umargaon, in the Thana District, from the 1st inst.

At a special general meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, which was held under the presidency of Mr. Shepherd, I.C.S., in Mamlatdar's Kutchery at Thana, on Monday, it was resolved to sanction Rs. 1,200 for the construction of bunds across the streamlets and rivers in Salsette Taluka, under the immediate supervision of several experienced members of the Board.

On the application of Mr. Hurkissondas Narotomdas of Bombay, the son of Bai Putlibai, and executor of the Trust Fund in connection with the Narotomdas Madhowda's (newly opened) Lunatic Asylum at Nawapada in Thana, a sum of Rs. 500 representing the balance of the Fund of Rs. 30,000 has been invested in the Charitable Endowment Funds from the 20th ultimo.

Under the Firman issued by his Highness Sir Aga S. M. Khan, K.C.S.I., the Peer or Saint of the Khoja Jamat in British India, the members of the Khoja community of this place have now commenced to get themselves inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic by Dr. F. A. Moos, Civil Surgeon, Thana.

The result of enquiry made by the Honourable Mr. E. T. Candy, I.C.S., barrister-at-law, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bombay, regarding the case of Mr. Bapuji Jamsetji Nazar of the District Court of Thana, has not yet been made known. The papers of the enquiry with regard to Mr. Bapuji's defalcation are said to have been submitted to Government for final orders. Mr. B. J. Nazar is still under suspension.

A tonga belonging to the Assistant Engineer of the Thana District met with an accident in the Bazaar Peith, on account of some Banias having let off fireworks near Ratna Dewji's shop in the public street on Friday night. Fortunately none of the occupants of the tonga was hurt.

Inspector Govind Daji, of the Thana Municipality, made a complaint before the Town Magistrate, under the Municipal bye-laws, against Nathoo Hajee Khoja, who failed to pay his house tax in April last. The Magistrate summoned the Khoja and recovered the house-tax from him in addition to a process fee of the Court on Tuesday last.

Three births and sixteen deaths (including four deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been eight cases and four deathsare from plague since Sunday last. There are seven patients in the Plague Hospital, and nine persons in the Observation Camp to-day. The thermometer readings ranged from 68 to 90 degrees in shade at Thana yesterday.

The Court of the District Judge, District Magistrate, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Thana High School and the other Public Offices, which were closed on account of the Deewalee Holidays, will be opened to-morrow.

MARRIAGE OF THE REV. C. M. BARHAM.

YESTERDAY morning a very pretty wedding took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, when the Rev. C. M. Barham, Garrison Chaplain, was married to Miss A. G. Richardson. The bride arrived from England by the last mail steamer and had been staying with Mrs. Scott, the wife of the Archdeacon of Bombay, at the residence of the latter in Waudby Road. The interior of the Cathedral was very tastefully decorated with plants and flowers, and a crimson cloth was laid along the centre aisle. The bridegroom accompanied by the Rev. J. Beck, as best man arrived at half past eleven and very shortly afterwards the choir marched up the central aisle singing the hymn "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden." The bride, who looked very charming, wore a handsome dress of pure cream Duchesse satin, trimmed with white chiffon and pearls, and she carried a lovely bouquet. She advanced up the aisle escorted by Dr. Dimmock, who, in the absence of the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, still suffering from illness at Ahmednagar, subsequently gave her away. The service was fully choral, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye. The hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Mant, the organist, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." On leaving the Church the bridal party drove to Waudby Road, where Mr. and Mrs. Barham received the congratulations of numerous friends. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barham left Bombay for Narel *en route* to Matheran.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

WATER METERS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 28th September: "With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 24th ultimo I have the honour to state that the Water Engineer reports that the 202 bungalows referred to have not been metered, because the number of the meters in stock is insufficient, and that bungalows are being metered as fast as the sum granted for tools and plant will admit of their being purchased."

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed that the letter be recorded. He remarked that in the matter of metering houses the Municipal officers did not appear to act in a fair manner. He found from inquiries that in a certain locality while the chawls for the poor were metered a bungalow belonging to a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman had escaped the notice of the authorities altogether.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, in seconding the proposition, impressed upon the Corporation the necessity of metering bungalows, which on account of gardens attached to them, consumed a very large quantity of water. He knew of a private garden where 20,000 gallons of water was daily used for watering purposes. The reason why certain houses in a locality received water and others did not, was that the former took up such a large quantity as to leave little or nothing for the neighbouring buildings. He gave the Bombay Club as an instance in point. He found that while this club had no complaint to make about its water supply, the Carlisle buildings at the Apollo Bunder suffered from want of water.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta considered the report was a lame one. He was sorry to make the remark at a time when the Water Department was in bad odour with the public.

The proposition was agreed to.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF A SITE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, City Improvement Trust, dated the 9th August last, enquiring whether the Corporation was likely to require the triangular plot of land lying south of the Crawford Market. The Commissioner stated in his letter on the subject that however desirable it might be for the Municipality to have possession of the land there was no such necessity for its acquisition as would justify the expenditure of nearly five lakhs of rupees.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, it was resolved to inform the Improvement Trust that it was not likely that the Municipality would take up the land.

A PRIVATE MARKET.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved, that as recommended by the Standing Committee; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha be informed, in reference to his appeal against the refusal of the Commissioner to grant a license for an extension of his private market near the Dadur Railway Station, that in the circumstances disclosed in the Commissioner's letter, dated the 23rd September last the Corporation could not interfere, and that a copy of the letter be furnished to the petitioner.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the proposition.

A further letter from the petitioner's solicitors expressing their client's readiness to make the necessary sanitary alterations in the market as required by the Municipal executive, was read before the meeting.

At the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta; Dr. Katrak modified his proposition by leaving out from his proposition the words "as recommended by the Standing Committee."

Mr. C. N. Wadia hoped that in view of the promise made by the petitioner in his further communication the Commissioner would reconsider his decision.

Messrs. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail and K. N. Kabraji supported the suggestion made by the last speaker.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation it was desirable to have sufficient market accommodation at Dadur, and that there would be no harm if the Commissioner granted the extension applied for, if on the petitioner complying with the recommendations of the Commissioner as regarded improvements and alterations to be made in the market for sanitation, &c.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Chothia and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta opposed the amendment, which, the latter thought, was tantamount to interfering with the powers of the Commissioner. Even after passing the original proposition the petitioner was perfectly free to go to the Commissioner and put his case again before him.

Mr. Unwalla urged upon the Commissioner to further consider his decision in the matter, as the people living in the locality were badly in want of a market. If there were any defects in the present arrangements of the market, opportunity should be given to its owner to make necessary improvements and alterations.

On a division, the amendment was lost and the proposition agreed to.

MR. SANTO CRIMP.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice of motion he had given, moved "That the Commissioner be requested to arrange to take advantage of Mr. Santo Crimp's presence in Bombay to obtain his opinion and advice on the following important matters in connection with the sanitation of the City:—(1) Drainage of the North of the Island; (2) Sewage outfall; (3) Shone System; (4) Flushing of Sewers; (5) Electrolized Water; and (6) Water Supply—use and abuse. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an expenditure for the purpose not exceeding guineas 750." Dr. Katrak remarked that considering the importance of the questions on which Mr. Crimp's advice was being sought the fee of 750 guineas was but a small one.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke hoped that the Corporation would unanimously pass the proposition. Now that they had such an eminent expert as Mr. Santo Crimp amongst them they ought to seize the opportunity of getting his advice on the important questions embodied in the resolution.

Dr. Vieger thought it would be simply waste of money at this juncture to consult Mr. Santo Crimp on subjects which their own officers were in a better position to understand and on which they could throw more light than Mr. Santo Crimp.

Further debate on the subject was adjourned till Monday next.

DEATH FROM TETANUS FOLLOWING HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On perusing in your issue of the 4th instant report of "Death from Tetanus following Inoculation" I am reminded of a death in Bombay from tetanus following a hypodermic injection, which I give below, in order to show that it is possible that the poison of tetanus may be absorbed into a man's system through the puncture of a mere hypodermic injection.

On the 25th August, 1877, Mr. B. G. Jayakar, a promising student of the Elphinstone Institution, who complained of stiff neck, was in the forenoon hypodermically injected on the back, near the neck, by Dr. Sakharam Arjoon, a celebrated medical practitioner and a Professor in the Grant Medical College since deceased. By 5 p.m. of the same day, to the great surprise of Dr. Sakharam, as there was no wound on the person of Mr. Jayakar, tetanus set in, and though the services of the eminent Principal of the Grant Medical College were secured, Mr. Jayakar died at 5 a.m. on the following Monday, the 27th idem.—Yours, &c.

D.

Damaun, Nov. 5.

*** Might the stiff neck have been a symptom of tetanus, previously contracted?—ED., *B. G.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE WAR AND THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE YORKSHIRE WOOL TRADE.

THE GOLD OF THE RAND.

CYCLE EXPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

THE Stock Exchange seems likely to become a more unreliable source of rumour than the imaginative brains of sub-editors on the less desirable section of the halfpenny press. A little while ago virtuous indignation was the rule in Throgmorton-street when any of these latter indulged in scare headlines, devoid of foundation in fact. Latterly the Stock Exchange has given all the imaginative journalists of London lengths and a beating at their own game, and as the movement might involve the loss of money the development is the more reprehensible. On Saturday we had the Rothschild cable, giving two thousand Boers killed. Of course, the St. Swithin's-lane house promptly denied that it had received such a cable, but the mischief had been done. Yesterday afternoon the Standard Bank of South Africa was supposed to have received a similar cable. The bank officials denied it, and, as a matter of fact, were put to much inconvenience by being pestered by eager inquirers. This kind of thing is not a little discreditable.

They say on the Stock Exchange that a British victory of any magnitude would put Rand Mines up three points, while a defeat would put the price down to the same extent, and with Rand Mines, of course, the other South African stocks would also move. There is, however, distinct evidence that the leading financial houses are supporting the market, especially when on the receipt of any sensationally unfavourable rumours their mines stand in need of a sustaining hand, and in no stock is this more evident that in Rand Mines. A good deal of quiet investment buying has been in progress, and this has also tended to maintain values, the view being taken that whatever may be the fluctuations within the next few weeks a big rise must take place when the Army Corps arrives at the Cape, while a boom is, of course, looked for on the conclusion of peace. Amongst the other departments, West Australians have shown a strong undercurrent, although moderate fluctuations have been the order of the day. Home Rails have rallied to a moderate extent, but with the possibility of higher money rates there is no disposition to increase commitments in these. The monetary position is also responsible for a moderate set back in Yankee Rails, although somehow or other heavy declines are always being staved off by the "Bull" leaders. Unfavourable bank statements continue to exert a weakening influence, but the first favourable return will probably cause a considerable improvement. Foreigners have been well maintained, the Paris Bourse being in an optimistic mood, as shown by its heavy purchases of Rio Tinto, and by the considerable support given to South Africans. South Americans have moved somewhat irregularly, but Argentines have hardened. The Industrial market is by no means active, although quotations are somewhat firmer.

A great deal must obviously depend upon the future course of the Money Market when one hazard a guess at the movements of prices in the stock markets. Naturally, the war in South Africa will cause large amounts of gold to be sent there in connection with the warlike operations of this Government. The intelligent Boer, on the other hand, has devised an easier plan of procuring money by commandeering whatever portion of the Rand gold output he can lay hold of. During the last few days about half a million has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the Cape and Natal, and more will doubtless have to go. When it is considered that we shall have to do without the Transvaal gold output for sometime to come, it is obvious that we cannot look for the continuance of the ease which has asserted itself in the Money Market during the past week. The payment of the October dividends and the release of Japanese money have caused the rate of discount for sixty days bills to drop to 4 1-4 per cent., while for three months bills discount is from 4 1-2 to 4 9-16 per cent. So far, the Bank of England is attracting but small amounts of gold, and unless the war in Natal takes an unexpectedly favourable turn it does not seem possible to get through the year without a 6 per cent. Bank rate. That is the argument that is being adopted by those who counsel caution in operations on the Stock Exchange, and who anticipate a fresh reaction in quotations. Their pessimistic predictions may not be fulfilled, unless the British forces sustain a severe reverse.

Satisfactory traffic returns are the order of the day, and during the past week a further traffic increase of £53,500 has been added, making the total increase for the fourteen weeks of the current half-year £1,298,300. The Great Western has again been well to the front with an increase of £11,850, but the other heavy lines show smaller gains. Great Westerns have improved to 164 1-2, North Westerns to 200 1-8, but Midland Deferred at 91 1-4 have hardly moved, and North Eastern have merely hardened to 178 1-4. The Great Central has again had a splendid traffic increase of £5,122, bringing the total gain so far for the half-year up to £75,000, while, on the other hand, the Great Northern increase has only been £1,802. The Great Northern Deferred stocks have, under the circumstances, remained dull, York Deferred at 60 7-8, ditto "A" at 57, while the quotation of Great Central 1894 Preferred Ordinary is 51, and of the "A" stock 18 7-8. The Brighton line had only a small increase of £1,278, and Brighton "A" has reached to 179. Dover "A" have eased off to 106, while Chathams are firmer at 25 3-8 for the Ordinary. Another good traffic, showing a gain of £4,793, helped Great Eastern to advance to 131 3-4. Metropol

of their substitution for merinos, chiefly as weftz. It should be especially noticed, however, that 50's and 60's combed tops have never been on such a high plane as Botany, and although there has been a marked advance, yet manufacturers have been able to use them to great advantage. Last January 50's tops could be bought freely at 12 3-4d., and 56's for 16 3-4d. Even to-day 50's are in the market at 17d. to 18d., and 56's at about 23d. This leaves a very good margin between the prices of these qualities and those of 60's, and it is here that the trade has been disposed to consider the cheaper articles in preference to the dearer ones.

Yorkshire manufacturers have just finished showing their patterns and samples for the next spring and summer season to wholesale clothiers and woollen merchants. There has been much head-shaking when the price of a 2s. 6d. vicuna has been raised to 4s. 6d., and requests for lower qualities "within the reach of the million" have been made and met by the production of 40's to 50's crossbred fabrics. These are to-day more in demand than for the past eighteen months. Hence it would seem that the prices of fine wools are now as high as it is desirable that they should go in the interests of either growers or the trade in general. It will be far better to let present prices remain steady and firm, with the benefits which have already accrued to drought-stricken Australia from the advance, than to force them higher for a month, and then see a great "slump," as was the case in December, 1895. That ruinous time has not been forgotten; Bradford and the entire wool trade felt it keenly. In December of that year 60's tops were at 30d., and before June following they had fallen to 23d. It must, however, be admitted that the statistical position at present does not make a speedy repetition of that collapse seem probable. Still, it is always wiser to err on the safe side than to make a desperate plunge and lose the lot, and this is what the trade feel concerning the future prices of merino wools.

At a time when all eyes are on South Africa, a few particulars of the mineral wealth which brought "Uitlanders" to the Transvaal will prove of interest. Wonderful, indeed, are these great "Witwatersrand" gold fields of the South African Republic. The Dutch word, "Witwatersrand" means, literally, "white water range," and the strip of territory a few hundred miles long, and a few miles in width, to which it is applied, was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1883, however, gold was discovered, and in 1884 the value of the gold production was about £10,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1888 being about £1,000,000; that of 1890, £2,000,000; 1892, over £4,000,000; 1895, over £8,000,000, and 1897 and 1898, about £11,000,000 in each year. This wonderful development attracted to South Africa thousands of people in the hope of realising quick fortunes. Development, however, showed that the mines could only be successfully worked by the use of costly machinery, and while they have been extremely productive where machinery has been used, they were not of such character as to make hand or placer mining profitable, as was the case in California. The gold production in the Rand since 1884 has been over £60,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by the use of drills and other processes of exports show beyond question that the "in sight" probably amounts to hundreds of millions sterling, while the large number of mines which have been located in adjacent territory, particularly in parts of Rhodesia, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold-producing section of the world. Recent discoveries lead to the belief that these wonderfully rich mines are the long lost "gold of Ophir," from which Solomon obtained his supplies, making "a navy of ships in Eziongeber, which is opposite Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom; and Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon; and they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold and brought it to King Solomon."

In three years the cycle exports have declined over 50 per cent and the imports nearly 50 per cent. The decrease in the imports is the only satisfaction English manufacturers have been able to glean from the Board of Trade returns for months past. The decline of the export trade is truly alarming, and although it should not be forgotten that the price per cycle is not now as high as in 1895 or 1896, or even 1897, the lost trade is of sufficient value to cause home manufacturers many anxieties. There is not only the decline in exports, but foreign firms are now competing with English manufacturers in countries which our manufacturers regarded as their preserves. The great decline dates from 1896, when manufacturers were so busy that they could hardly be expected to cater for foreign trade. English mechanics have perfected the foreigner in the art of cycle construction. The increase of German cycle exports is a fact full of significance for English manufacturers. Our manufacturers have not studied very closely the demands of the foreigner. Riders' tastes in England do not coincide with the desires of riders in other countries. At the present time there is a great demand for light machines, and unless English firms are prepared to meet that demand they will not receive orders. The other day a shipment of cycles was made to Australia, but the machines were made on English lines, and the agent had to sell them by auction. Manufacturers may deplore the taste for light, brakeless cycles, with no gearcase or guards, and shod with single tube tyres, but if the rider abroad will have those machines English manufacturers cannot afford to disregard the demand. Home manufacturers are giving this question much earnest thought. Turning to the Board of Trade figures, it appears that the exports for last month were the lowest in value since 1894, and that in 1896 the exports were three times as valuable Taking the nine months, the total this year is the lowest since 1892.

The following official notice, which speaks for itself, has been published at Washington:—"British Trade Reports from South America.—Requests having been made of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for copies of the reports made by Mr. Worthington, Special Commissioner of the British Board of Trade, to investigate commercial conditions in South American countries, reprints of the Worthington reports are about to be issued by the Bureau of the American Republics, No. 2, Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The first two reports are on Chile; the third, on Argentina; the fourth and fifth, on Brazil; and the sixth, on Uruguay." When we remember how Mr. Worthington's reports were valued in this country, one is confirmed in the belief that a commercial "missionary" like a prophet, is not without honour save in his own country and his own house. But there is a grim humour in the consideration that the British tax-payer was mulcted in a large sum for the expenses of Mr. Worthington's mission, while the reports are carefully read by foreigners. We would dearly like to know how many people in this country purchased and read copies of those fine large blue-books, which must have cost their author an immensity of labour.

In their usual fortnightly statistical circular Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London and Manchester, give the total visible supply of copper in England and France and advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia as 26,164 tons. The figures show a further decline, the total on September 30 having been 28,328 tons, and on September 15 31,527 tons. The price has recovered slightly in sympathy with this contraction, G.M.B.'s and standard copperbeing quoted £75. 17s. 6d., as against £75 15s. a fortnight ago; the quotation, however, is still well below the price, £77, recorded on September 15. The new supplies from North America have continued on the smaller scale recorded for the last three months, and the totals from the Continental mines, from Chili, from Australia, and from the minor sources of supply have all been on a decidedly contracted rather than an increased scale. The aggregate of the new supplies for the fortnight is 8,670 tons, while the deliveries for the same period have amounted to 10,834 tons. The deliveries are above the average for either of the three preceding periods of twelve months, while the supplies fall decidedly short of the averages for the same three periods.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

YESTERDAY evening a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, presiding.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.

Principal McMillan had given notice of the following motion, with a view of abolishing for this year, on account of plague, the *viva voce* examination in Languages, at the Intermediate and Previous Examinations:—'That as recommended by the Syndicate, the operation of regulations 14, 22, and 41 in Arts (pp. 45, 46, and 57 respectively of the Calendar for 1898-99) as regards the *viva voce* examination in languages be suspended this year.'

In moving the proposition he said that the permanent abolition of the oral examination is now the subject of discussion, and from the opinions that had been sent in it was not at all improbable that next year the permanent abolition would be carried into effect. It had always been felt to be a great hardship to up-country students to be compelled to remain in Bombay for two or three weeks, away from their home, in a climate that was often very trying to their health. The advantages of the oral examination were perhaps hardly sufficient even in ordinary years to compensate for this hardship, and the hardship was greater when plague was once more in Bombay and might get worse in the course of next month. The anxieties of parents were in these circumstances also every much intensified by the horrible supposition that their children's lives were being endangered by being compelled to continue in Bombay. On this account it seemed advisable that they should abolish, for this year at any rate, the oral examination, the permanent abolition of which they would probably only anticipate by one year.

The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SECOND EXAMINATION.

As the candidates at the ensuing second examination in Civil Engineering were not able to do the drawings during the past year on account of plague at Poona the Syndicate recommended that they be exempted from exhibiting the "Engineering Drawing" mentioned at p 94 of the Calendar and that they be given an additional exercise in drawing from data instead.

The Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke said the Principal of the College of Science had forwarded a petition from the students to be allowed the concession of being exempted from submitting the engineering drawings provided for the second examination in Civil Engineering. Owing to plague most of the students had not completed these drawings, and the Principal recommended that there should be substituted an extra examination in drawing from data, the examination lasting the whole day, and the drawing being inked in during the allotted time. The Syndicate, when they first received the application thought they might get the unfinished drawings of the students, but that was not possible as the drawings had scarcely been commenced. The alternative test proposed was really a very all round one. The students would be given sketches and they would make a finished drawing, and it was quite as good a test as could be adopted in the circumstances. Students who failed in previous years had of course their old drawings, but they could not be allowed to submit those in coming up again for examination. The fair way was to make all the students go in for this extra examination. He therefore proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the operation of Regulation 38 in Engineering be suspended for this year so far as regards the drawing to be exhibited, and that candidates for the ensuing second examination in Civil Engineering, including those who have failed in previous years and may come up again be given an extra examination in drawing from data, the examination lasting the whole day and the drawing being inked in during the allotted time.

Dr. J. A. Da Gama seconded the proposition, which was adopted unanimously.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-99—Framjee and D—Depala Premjee Jairam vs Hansraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and H.
330-99—Payne G and S and Co—Wallibai vs Ramabai Thakurdas D and C and H.
645-97—Hiralal M and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanjee Morarjee and another—Muljee and R.
433-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Dewkorbai Tribhowandas Laljee and another—R P Bharucha.
442-99—Ardeshir H and D—Khojinabai and others vs Pirbhoy Khakibhoy and others—Daphtary and F for Postment.
445-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Alshabai and others—Payne G and S and Co.
431-99—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Trimbuk Kale—Thakurdas D C and H.
464-99—Tyabjee D and H and Co—Hajee Noor Mohomed Hajee Abdulla vs Vithaldas Khetsey Mganalal and Co.
475-99—R P Bharucha Balkrishna Vithal Dhamnasker vs Pandurang Madhowjee—K B Mehta.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

43-99—In person—Sumajee Lalchand and others vs Jevanmul alias Bhoosaumul and another.
434-99—Little and Co—E V C Macleod and another vs Vanabai and others—Daphtary and T A H and D and M and R.
161-99—Wadia and G—Canjee Heerjee vs Khurshedjee Sorabjee and another—Ardeshir H and D for postponement.
346-99—Dikshit and D—Dalpat Abaje Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapat and others—Chitnis M and M.
432-99—Muljee and R—Ashechand Khoosnajee and others vs Bhikchand Gomechand—Wadia and G.
478-99—J C Cama—Khengar Lumpa and others vs Nanabhoy Sadanandjee Kale—R P Bharucha.
483-99—Payne G and S—Tulseedas Vussunjee vs Goolam Hoossein Jupperjee and others.
527-99—In person—Hunsraj Goolabchand and another vs Shivnarayen Balmookhsa and others.
523-99—Hiralal M and M—Hargovan Lachminarayen and others vs Ramnarayen Biggendayal.
516-99—Nanu and H—Ardeshir Bamonshaw and another vs Adarjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla.
567-99—Little and Co—Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee Mistry vs Cawasjee Wookerjee Kharas.
538-99—K B Mehta—Narsoma Sayanna vs Mannchandjee Jaichandjee Jain—Wadia and G
539-99—In person—Sakinabi alias Mehboobi vs Trimbuck Gangadar Ranade—In person
514-99—K B Mehta—Hazarimal Ghordandas Shivalabh Megraj and another vs Shrinarayen Rampurhap and another
631-97—Framjee and D—Rapujee Sorabjee Patel and others vs Haridas Mathuradas

(For Investigation of Pauperison)

49-99—In person—Mahomed Casum Pujara vs Abdul Rehman Hassaun and another
50-99—In person—Dhanabai Alias Sitta and others vs Chagan Kanaya and another
51-99—In person—Thucker Chenna Chanda vs Thucker Valjee Chhampsi
52-99—In person—Karsundas Lakmidas vs Jairam Hemraj
53-99—In person—Totaram Narotam and others vs Kanayalal Buldeo and others
44,99—In person—Gunney Hassam vs Motichand Hirachand

Long Causes.

523-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Buldewdas Mahokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K—part heard.
519—99—Payne G S and Co—Esmail Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa Ardeshir—H and D.
141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Cheighanand Pragwanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co.
166-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mongaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and G.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Rahimbai and others—Payne G S and Co.
347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and another vs Ebrahimjee and others—Wadia and G.
417-97—Craigie L and C—Vullubhas Moorlidhur vs Chandoolal Itcharam—Matubal and J.
73-99—Sorabjee and J—In Pouper Aboo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nagar and others—Wadia and G
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujinoolin vs Framroz Jamshed Asa—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Asa vs Abdool Hossein vs Nuzmoodin—Sorabjee and J.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL).

Suits for hearing final and disposal.

Commercial Causes.

44-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gonda bhoy Govindjee Moganlal and Co.
22198-97—Imperson—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Moganlal and Co.
575-99—Manshuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Manockshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayeck and others vs Laxuman Govind—King and Cama.
611-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin D Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrangay and others—Payne G S and Co.
256-99—Manshuklal D J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another Nanu and H Bhaishunker and K.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shevaje vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shevaje—Wadia and G.
75-99—Manekjee Dadabhoy—Rai Dabi Alias Navirahu vs Hargowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

17-99—Khusal rao and S—Rapoojee Shamrao P
5-99—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacarbai vs Dowjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C H.
13-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mahomed Ebrahim—In person.

THE FAR EAST.

GAOL-BREAKING AT CANTON.

ON the 2nd October between 8 and 9 p.m., the principal prison of the Ponyu Magistrate at Canton was broken open and some thirteen prisoners made their escape. The affair was arranged in concert with the prisoners' friends outside. Swords and firearms had previously been smuggled into the gaol, and, every preparation having been made, the large door was forced open and the prisoners rushed out. The gaoler and guards were alarmed by the commotion and tried to intercept the prisoners and afterward followed them up, a hot running fight being maintained. The escaping prisoners threw obstacles on the ground to impede the pursuers, and when they reached the East Gate their friends, who were waiting for them on the wall threw ropes to them and helped them up. One of the escaped prisoners who could not run fast enough to keep up with his companions was shot dead by them in order to prevent his telling tales and disclosing their plans. The head gaoler was also killed in the affair and several guards were seriously wounded. The leader of the gang was a Tungkun man known by the nickname of "King Horse," who had committed serious crimes in the Tungkun district and was in prison awaiting trial. The arrangement of the escape was facilitated by bribery which had been going on for some time. The plan was for the prisoners' friends to arrange a feast in the gaol to which they invited the gaol officials, of course paying them liberally. Several such feasts had been held so that the prisoners and their friends had had full opportunity of arranging their plans and smuggling arms into the gaol and another feast was being held on the night of the escape the rush being made when the officials present at the convivial board had become conveniently intoxicated.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

ASSASINATION BY OUTLAWS.

A despatch has been received by the local mandarins from Chinan, capital of Shantung, reporting the assassination of Brigadier-General Wan, commanding the Te'aochou Division the prefecture of which name has the reputation of containing the most turbulent and lawless population of all China. The deceased officer had been most active in arresting and punishing Great Sword Society men who have been infesting the region round about for some time past and to get news of the movements of outlaws better the late General used to travel about incognito with only half a dozen men disguised as rustics and it was in one of these expeditions that he met his death the six men with him being killed at the same time.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

At Hong Kong on Oct. 16 as an English lady was walking along Wellington Street she was suddenly set upon by a Chinese thief, who seized her by the wrist and dragged her for several yards along the street, when, failing to get possession of her purse, he knocked her down and then darted down the street in the direction of Queen's Road. Although a number of Chinese from adjacent shops witnessed the occurrence not one went to the assistance of the lady and the would be thief got clear away.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Oct. 10.

The serious accident on the Japan Railway on Saturday last continues to be the burning topic of the day. Up to yesterday afternoon twenty bodies were recovered and vigorous search is being made for the rest of the passengers, who are estimated at about 100. The hypothesis is that on the cars reaching the bottom of the stream the men became frantic in their efforts to escape through the windows, and were drowned or swept off by the swift torrent. One witness, a survivor of the awful accident, says that he saw about seventy passengers in one car alone and that many were washed away. Their appeals for assistance were heartrending as they were rapidly swept away by the swirling water. If this statement is correct, there must have been, at least, 200 passengers in the train, but the railway company is firmly persuaded that the number does not exceed 100 at the utmost. A large number of spectators from Tokyo and elsewhere, and the relatives or friends of the wounded or killed have assembled at the scene of the disaster the latter being carried by the railway without charge to the place. All the wounded have been removed to the Utsunomiya hospital.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

LAWLESSNESS AND OUTRAGE.

Tang Sau, who was unanimously found guilty of charges of larceny and rape at Kat-O was brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—Tang Sau on Oct 20 you were found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of having, by terrorising a poor boatman at Kat-O Island at Mirs Bay, in the waters of this Colony, robbed him of a sum of two dollars. The sum may seem small, but it was not small to him, for he had to pawn his own and his wife's clothes to raise the money. That was on the 22nd of July of this year. You were also unanimously found guilty of committing a rape upon the young wife of another boatman, at the same place, in circumstances of peculiar atrocity. That was on the 21st August last. It seems you are a member of the Red Society, a Society declared unlawful by Ordinance No. 8 of 1897, as incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony, and membership of which is in this Colony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Boasting of belonging to that Society and with the aid of some companions and by the use of arms, you have succeeded in making yourself the terror of the island and of the boatmen frequenting it, till they were so intimidated by you and your threats that they had to pay you blackmail. When you took that in the shape of money it was bad enough, but not content with that, you proceeded to demand that a young and respectable married woman, the wife of a poor fisherman, should be handed over to you to satisfy your brutal lust. When the husband and wife refused you and your two companions, two of you being armed, by force put the husband on shore, and then there being no one on board the boat to protect the poor girl you proceeded to commit a rape upon her and even repeated your iniquity after the return of the husband to the boat who was so frightened by you that he dared not to interfere. At that time there were no police near the place. Now police are stationed at Kat-O island, I trust this reign of terror will cease. For the robbery, the sentence upon you is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for the term of two years and for the rape the sentence is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for the additional and not concurrent term of seven years. The sentence would have been even more severe had I not taken into account the hitherto, semi-barbarous condition of your surroundings.

AMERICAN GUNNER RUNS AMUCK.

On Oct. 15 an American gunner of the U. S. battleship Oregon, insane with drink, ran amuck on the Shanghai-an Road and did serious injury to several Chinamen. Along with another man, O'Brien got into a rickshaw. The coolie refused to take the two men, whereupon the gunner banged him in the eye and slit his eyelid. The coolie ran off and O'Brien then vented his wrath upon an old Chinaman by seizing him by the queue and banging his head against a stone. He then broke up a hawker's stall, and when met by P. C. Terrett he was vowing he was to kill every Chinaman in Hongkong. He accompanied the constable quietly to the station, but immediately on reaching the charge room he assumed a pugilistic attitude and struck the constable a blow upon the body. At the Magistracy on Monday the prisoner said he knew nothing about the affair. He was fined 40 dol. and ordered to pay in 35 dol. compensation to the persons assaulted.

FIRE ON A RIVER STEAMER.

A fire broke out on the 3rd inst on board of the Chinese-owned steamer Ella, sailing under the British flag whilst off Otter Point below Kiukiang on route from Hankow. It appears that one of the native firemen was searching for something in the engine room bilges with a naked light when a quantity of oil that was stowed there ignited and the outbreak was such as to drive those in the engine room on deck. The engines could not be handled and not knowing to what extent the conflagration would reach the vessel was beached about four miles below the Point. The flames prevented the use of the fire pumps below and as there was, strange to say, no portable force pump in the ship, water could only be thrown in an inefficient manner by the deck buckets. A panic naturally ensued amongst the Chinese passengers and many sought terra firma immediately the vessel was beached which took place about half-past ten. Fortunately the bulkheads were iron or the vessel would have been added to the list of those burnt on the Yangtze. The oil quickly burnt itself out and, apart from the destruction of the wood work below, little damage was done. At 1 p.m. the China Navigation Co's steamer Ponyang appeared on the scene and by request towed the vessel off, the Chinese passengers, realising the danger was past, quickly boarding, and the vessel arrived at Shanghai apparently none the worse for the mishap.—*N.C Daily News.*

A NEW German battleship was successfully launched at Hamburg on Oct. 18 in the presence of the German Emperor. She was named "Kaiser Karl der Grosse" by Herr Moukenberg, the burgomaster. At a dinner given in the Town Hall after the ceremony, the Emperor proposed a toast and, referring to the launch, said:—Germany is in bitter need of a strong fleet. In this mighty commercial emporium of Hamburg it is recognised what the German people can do when they are united, and, on the other hand, how necessary a strengthening of our naval forces is for our interests abroad. If that reinforcement had not been refused me in the first eight years of my reign, in spite of my urgent requests and admonitions, while scorn and mockery even were not spared me, how differently we should be able to push our thriving trade and our interests over sea!

MR. DOOLEY AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH THE DREYFUS CASE.

"AN' I was thinkin', Hinnissy" (Mr. Dooley said "as I sat in that there ecort surrounded by me fellow journalists spies, perjurers, an' other statesmen, that I 'd give four dollars if th' prisidint iv th'Coort'd call out: 'Moosoo Dooley, take th' stand.'

"'Here' says I, an' Id' thread me way with dignity through th' Fr-rinch gin'rals an' ministers an' th' flure an' give me hand to th' prisidint to kiss. If he wint anny further I'd break his head. No wan'll kiss me, Hinnissy, an' live. What's that ye say? He wudden't want to? Well, niver mind.

"'Here,' says I, 'Mong Colonel, what, what d'ye want with me?'

"'What d'ye know about this case, Mong Bartinder?'

"'Nawthin,' says I, 'But I know as much as annywan else. I know more thin most iv thim la-ads down below f'r I can't undherstand a wurrud ye say, so I'm on'able,' I says, 'f'r to make mistakes, I won't give anny tistymony because 'twud be out iv place in this sacred timple devoted to th' practice iv orathry,' I say's, "but I can make as good a speech as annywan, an' here goes.'

"Gin'ral Mercoer: 'May I ask this polluted witness wan question?'

"Th' Witness: 'Sit down, ye in famous ol' polthroon,' says I. 'Set down an' ponder ye'er sins,' I says. 'If ye had ye're dues ye'd be coopin' a bar'l in th' penitinchry. If ye're afraid iv th' Impror William, be hivins, ye want to be afraid iv th' Impror Dooley, f'r he's Dutch an' I ain't, I'll raysume me speech. Lady an' gintlemen, prisoner at th' bar, free men that ought to be there, lawyers, gin'rals, ex-Prisidents, former mimbers iv th' Cabinet an' you, me gin'rous *confreres* iv th' wurruld's Press. I come fr'm a land where injustice is unknown, where iv'ry man is akel before, th' law but some are bethter thin others behind it, where th' accused always has a fair thrile, ayether,' I says, 'in th' criminal coort or at th' coroner's inquest,' I says. 'I have just been in another counthry where such conduct as we've witnessed here wud be unknown at a second thrile,' I says, 'because they have no second thrile,' I says, 'We Anglo-Saxons ar-re th' salt iv th' earth, an' don't ye t'rget it, boys. All our affairs ar-re in ordher. We convict no innocent man an' very few guilty wans perjury is unknown amongst us, we have no military scandals, an' our private life is beyond rebuke. So we have th' time an' th' inclination to study th' vile offenses iv our neighbours an' give thim advice free iv cost. An' that his why I'm here to-day in this degraded counthry to tell ye what's th' matter with ye an' what ye ought to do.

"'An' this is me opinyon: I don't think Cap, Dhryfuss wr-rote th' borderoo, I think he was th' on'y man in Fr-rance that didn't. They was a time, Cap,' whin 'twas seryously thought iv takin' ye fr'm th' Divole's Own Island an' makin' ye prisidint iv th' Women's Rescue League. But I'm afraid, Cap, ye're disqualified f'r that position be what we've heard fr'm ye'er own lips durin' th' thrile. Ye lost a good job, Thin there ar-re some other things about ye I don't undherstand. I can't make out what ye meant be pretendin' to go to It'ly an' doublin' back into Germany, an' I wish I'r me own peace iv mind all ye'er explanations'd mate. But, sure, if ivry man that was too free with his affections was to be sint to th' Divole's Own Island they'd have to build an extinsion to that far-famed winther resort. An' if suspicyous actions was proof iv guilt, Mong Colonel, ye'd have th' mimbers iv th' gin'ral staff sthrung up in as manny cages as ye see at th' Zoo-illogical Gardens. (Laughter an' cries iv "Veev Dooley!")

"'Th' throuble is, mong Colonel, lady an' gintlemen that it ain't been Cap, Dhryfuss that's been on thrile but th' honour iv th' nation an' th' honour iv th' army. If 'twas th' Cap. that was charged ye'd say to him, "Cap., we haven't anny proof again ye, but we don't like ye, an' ye'll have to move on," an' that'd be th' end iv th' row. Th' Cap. 'd go over to England an' go into the South African Minin' business an' become what Hogan calls a Casey's bellows. But because some la-ad on th' Gin'ral Staff got caught lyin' in th' start an' had to lie some more to make th' first wan stick, anith' other Gin'rals had to jins him f'r fear he might compromise thim if he wint out telling his fairy stories, an' they was la-ads r-runnin' newspapers in Parts that needed to make a little money out iv th' popylation, ye said "Th' honour iv th' Fr-rinch people an' th' honour iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy is on thrile," an' ye've put thim in th' dock instead iv th' Cap. Th' honour iv France is all right, me boy, an' will be so long as th' Fr-rinch newspapers is not r-read out iv Paree,' I says. 'An' if th' honour iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy can stand thim pants that ye hew out iv r-red flannel f'r thim a little theachery won't injure it at all, I says. 'Yes, says I, 'th' honour iv Fr-rance an th' honour iv th' ar-rmy'll come out all right,' I says, 'but if wudden't do anny harm f'r to sind th' honour iv th' Fr-rinch Divils to the' laundhry,' I says. 'I think ye'd have to sind Gin'ral Mercoer's to th' dyer's,' I says. 'He's niver come out in spots, an' it might as well all be the same colour,' I says. 'Mong Colonel,' I says, impressively so long as ivry man looks out f'r his own honour, th' honour iv th' counthry'll look out f'r itself,' I says. "No wan iver heard iv a nation stealin' a lead pipe or committin' perjury,' I says. 'Tis th' men that make's up th' nation that goes in f'r these divarsions,' I says. 'I'd hate to insure again burglars th' naytional honour that was guarded be that ol' gozabo,' says I indicatin' Mercoer with th' toe iv me boot.

"'That's wan point. They'se another, mong Colonel. Ye're all afraid. That's th' thruth iv th' matther. Ye're like a lot iv ol' women that thinks ivry time th' shutter creaks burglars is goin' to break into th' house. Ye're afraid iv Orleans, Vicky Bonaparte, an' Bill Chamberlain, an' Bill McKinley. Be hivins, I believe ye're even afraid iv Gin'ral Otis! Ye're afraid iv th' newspapers, ye're afraid iv Jools Guerin, ye're afraid iv a pote, even whin he is not ar-rmed with his pothry, an' ye're afraid iv each other. Brace up, be men, I If I was Fr-rinchman I'd be afraid iv no man but th' cab-dhrivers, an' I wudden't be afraid iv thim long, fr I'd be a cab dhriver mesilf.

"'Wan thing more an' thin me tistymony's over, Ye want me advice, Ye didn't ask f'r it. If I was Prisidint iv this coort-martial I'd say to Cap. Dhryfuss, "Cap., get out. He may not be a thraitor but ye're worse. Ye've become a bore," an' I'd give him money enough to lave th' counthry. Thin I'd sind th' Gin'ral Staff off to some quiet counthry village, where they'd be free f'r th' rumours iv war, an' I'd have nawthin' else to do but set ar-round in rockin' chairs an' play with th' cat. Thin I'd cut the cable to England, an' thin I'd gather all th' journalists iv Paris together an' I'd say, "Gintlemen," I'd say, "th' Press is th' palajeem iv our liberties," I'd say, "but our liberties no longer requires a palajeem," I'd say. "This wan, whativer it means, is frayed at th' risbands, and th' button holes is broken, annynow, I'd say. "I've bought all iv ye tickets to Johannisberg" I'd say, "an' ye'll be shipped there to-night," I had say. "Ye'er confreres iv that great city is worn out with their exertions, an' ye'll find plenty iv wurruk to do. In fact, those iv ye that re Anti-Semites 'll niver lack imployment," I'd say. "Hinceforth Fr-rance will be free fr'm th' likes iv ye," I had say, "an' th' nex' mornin' Paris 'd awake ca'm an' peaceful, an' they'd be more room f'r th' base ball paws in our papers at home" says I.'

"'But, non liquor dealer, what ye propose 'd depopulate Fr-rance,' says th' prisidint.

"'If that's th' case,' says I, 'Fr-rance ought to be depopylated,' I says. 'I've been thinkin' that's th' on'y way it can be made fit to live in f'r a man fr'm Chicago, where th' jambons come fr'm,' I says, lavin' th' stan'.

* * * * * * *

"'Arra, what ar-re ye talkin' about?' demanded Mr. Hinnissy. 'Ye niver got a peek in th' dure.'

"'What have *you* been doin'?' Mr. Dooley asked, disregarding the interruption.

"'I wint out to see th' rowl'n' mills,' said Mr. Hinnissy. 'They have a very good plant, an' a man be th' name iv Mechell Onnesey or Mike Hinnissy, a cousin iv mine that came over th' Fenian time with Stephens, is boss iv a gang. He speaks Fr-rinch like a boardin'-school. I talked with wan iv th' la-ads through him.'

"'Did ye ask him about the Dhryfuss case?' asked Mr. Dooley eagerly.

"'I did.'

"'What did he say?'

"'He said he niver heerd iv it.'"

ABOUT BOERS, SPANIARDS, AND OTHER BAD MEN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—At the time of the Spanish-American war you allowed me to call the attention of your readers to the deliberate lying and disgraceful innuendoes which characterised the "news" furnished to British newspapers. At that time there can be little question that the average Englishman believed his American 'cousin' to be actuated by the purest motives, while the Spaniards ranked in his estimation as the villains of the piece. Now that the once "noble Filipino struggling for freedom" has become a "dirty unwashed rebel," some opinions have changed.

What I want to point out to your readers now is that another villain excites the hisses of the gallery—viz., the Boer, who surpassed in turpitude even the Spaniard. Heavens, what a lot of bad people there are in the world! The Boer, be it noted, loves to lash women with "sjamboks," to kick Englishmen to death with spurred boots, to associate to foreign diplomatic representatives, to poison wells with cyanide of potassium, to dynamite trains loaded with women and children, to skulk under cover—in short to be the typical villain of Adelphi melodrama.

In the words of General Colley, is not all this atrocity-mongering calculated to "make our soldiers either cowards or butchers"?

Lest it be asserted that I draw upon imagination, I call attention to the following exploded falsehoods:

(1) That a Mr. Lanham was kicked to death. The mere truth is that he is alive and well.

(2) That Mr. Greene was assassinated. The mere truth is that he was bowed out with marked courtesy.

(3) That a train with hundreds of female refugees and children was blown up—a "dastardly outrage." The mere truth—fifteen Tommy Atkinses captured.

(4) That women were struck with whips. The mere truth—that one man—probably a fool—was punched in the head.

(5) That Boers are naturally cowards who skulk behind stones or blades of grass. The mere truth—that the late General Colley reported that they "advanced to meet our men with great courage."

And yet a great nation, which was amazed to see an Alsatian Jew condemned on hearsay, accepts without question the same sort of evidence against the Boers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, November 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K C I E, of Kapurthala, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Lieut H R C Dalgliesh, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieut H E Browne, 12th Bo Infy; Lieut O St J Skeen, 26th Madras Infy.

The services of Major H Martin, M B, R A M C, are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Major A E J Croly, F R C S I, R A M C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

Mr A R Tucker, Registrar, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed as a temporary measure, to be Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Herr Ernst Ritter von Maurig Sarnfeld, as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The services of Capt J A Black, M B, Indian Medical Service Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his special plague duties at Ratlam.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Col F. H. Whitby, British Service, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Madras Dist, to be Assit. Adjt. Genl, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, vice Col, E, G, Paley, British Service, who has resigned his officiating appointment.

Brevet Col, Y, A, Schalch, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th (Rajput) Bengal Regt, of Infty, to be Asst. Quarter Master Genl, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, vice Colonel W, E, Hilliard, British Service, transferred as Asst, Quarter Master Genl, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut, R, H, B, Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bombay Cavy, is appointed Asst, Mily, Accountant, 3rd Class, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut N, D, Horsford, Norfolk Regt, Offig

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WAR has certainly become more merciful to those who have hitherto been its chief victims—the poverty stricken families of private soldiers left at home. The Army owes a deep debt of gratitude to the men and women who are so practically interesting themselves in the work of providing for the most unhappy of all their innocent sisters, the poor woman married "out of the strength." If we are not mistaken, it was Lord Beaconsfield who, in answer to a romantically minded thirsty lady, laid it down that war brought out the evil passions for one good one in mankind. This may or may not be true of the actual combatants, but in any rate we may equally assert that the preliminaries of war the other day have produced a balance sheet of charity and humanity that it will take a very long and savage conflict to absolutely wipe away.

The stirring scenes which attended the departure of the New South Wales Lancers for South Africa will not soon be forgotten, either at home or abroad. It is not the first time Colonial soldiers have travelled from the utmost bounds of the Empire to serve their Sovereign, but it is the first time they have passed through the metropolis for the seat of war. That the public grasped the full significance of the occasion may be doubted; that they grasped enough to be wildly enthusiastic was obvious enough. The march of the New South Wales Lancers through the City marks the beginning of a new Imperial epoch. It was an object-lesson to the whole world that, in spite of its lack of continuity, the British Empire is one; that its naval, military, and political organisation has received a much-needed impetus; that the day of Little Englandism is dead, and the reign of a larger and nobler ideal begun. Mr. Morley, giving expression to the thought of our enemies assured us a short time ago that not a single Colony would lift a finger or spend a sixpence to defend England in the event of war.

The speeches on musketry training and artillery practice that have been delivered by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts during the period 1884-99 form a very valuable collection just published by Thom and Co., Dublin, and the Army is to be congratulated upon having the sound common-sense observations of so able a critic and instructor thus brought together in a single pamphlet. The text upon which every argument from first to last has been based is the well-known maxim of the great Napoleon, "Fire is everything, the rest is of no account." Drill, discipline, and everything that comes under the name of "smartness" represent merely the means to an end, and that end is accuracy and control of fire. Properly applied, the smartness that is begotten of drill is invaluable, but it is in vain that outside polish is acquired unless it results in that for which it is employed—the better use of the rifle for the destruction of the enemy.

A man who is a good shot and at the same time a perfectly drilled soldier is necessarily a more formidable foe than one who is merely an expert with the rifle. Steadiness can be created by means of drill so that the force of habit becomes so strong as to overcome the impulses dictated by excitement in the heat of action. Fire discipline, once it has been thoroughly implanted, assists the most courageous and enables even those of a weaker temperament to do their duty in spite of their fears. That which Lord Roberts impresses upon us throughout his series of observations is the necessity for combining the individual skill of the mere shot with the professional efficiency of the perfectly-drilled soldier. What is needed is a soldier who can of himself hit his target, but yet surrenders his will absolutely to his section commander as regards the choice of target and the when to hit it. Unity is strength, whether in battle shooting or under almost any other conceivable circumstances. Only by perfect training can we obtain the substance as well as the shadow, and this means a high order of individual efficiency strengthened by the bonds of an iron discipline.

A fairly correct forecast of the probable duration of military operations in the Transvaal may be gathered from the fact that the Government are contracting for a period of eight months for the supply of bread and other military requisites rendered necessary by so large a number of the Army Service Corps having left for the front. This favours the belief that the War Office are of opinion that the British troops will, most of them, be back in their old quarters by May, 1900.

Much ignorance exists as to the position, pay, etc., of Army nursing sisters. There are some seventy-two sisters who are never allowed to go farther east than Aden. They are ladies by birth and education are trained nurses, and at date of entry under thirty-five years of age. For the last few years it has been necessary that they should hold a three years' certificate. Army nursing is under the direction of the medical officers. The nursing sister does not directly rule the ward; she supervises, and her appointment is from the War Office. Her duties are to teach the orderlies all she can of surgical and medical nursing, and sometimes massage; to inspect and see that the patients have what is needed that they are kept clean and properly fed, to give medicines, to carry out the medical officers' directions, and to report any neglect of duty on the part of the orderlies. A sister's success, therefore, depends upon her recognising her position and the fact that she is dealing with and teaching men over whom she has but limited control, and not with probationers. The ward master is either a corporal of sergeant specially selected for the position, and is responsible for the equipment and cleanliness of the wards. The sisters are on duty all day, and, in event of necessity, until a late hour at night. The pay of the sister begins at the rate of £30 a year, with uniform, and allowances, and rises £2 annually to £50.

The accident which occurred on board the Prince George the other day is by no means an unusual one in the Service. Indeed, it seems to be almost unavoidable in spite of all the precautions which are taken and the care which is given to ensuring that material is satisfactory. In this case it appears that boat drill was being carried out, and that a number of men were working at a steam derrick hoisting in a pinnace, when either the derrick attachment slipped or the hawser parted, for the latter was torn from the grasp of the men, and, surging, knocked down a number of them. Nine bluejackets and marines were seriously injured, one of the latter having his thigh broken. A good deal of damage was also done to the ship herself, although this was not of a serious nature. It is strange that no better form of hoisting apparatus can be supplied than that which has been the cause of this accident. In these days when machinery of all kinds has been brought to such a state of perfection it would seem to be a fairly easy matter to supply what is wanted in this connection.

A letter in *The Times* suggests that which is after all but an integral part of the original Cardwellian Territorial scheme, namely, embodying a Militia battalion for every home battalion sent on active service. It is a very simple matter to do so, and would be equally useful and popular, but—this adversative conjunction at once shows itself—it might possibly quite upset certain War Office calculations as to the availability of the Militia Reserve for active service. The Government has again and again pledged itself not to touch the Militia Reserve of embodied battalions, and, as cautious rulers, Ministers are not disposed at this state of the proceedings to deprive themselves of that resource. Further, this Reserve is one of men, not boys, and it is plainly better, after using up the First Class Army Reserve, to fall back upon that of the Militia rather than embody the men and the boys and keep the lot at home in place of using them to make good South African waste.

According to a Russian paper an attempt was recently made at Sebastopol to clear a ship's bottom from barnacles by means of a strong current of electricity. The experiment was carried out under the superintendence of Dr. Likkonin, the originator of the idea. A plate of zinc was mounted on wheels so that it could be run along a ship's side, a strong electric current being conducted to the plate from a dynamo. The idea was that the current would destroy the barnacles under the plate without touching the paint, and this could be done while the ship was afloat without taking her into dock. In the experiment the current was supplied by one of the dynamos of the *Rotislav* battleship, and the zinc plate applied to the bottom of the *Taman*, portguard ship, on which there was a large growth of barnacles. The experiment was not satisfactory, but it is to be repeated, when the plate will be placed on a barnacle-covered cask.

The Alpine corps of several continental countries, notably France and Italy, have been brought to a high state of efficiency in recent years, and their organisation and training have received great attention. It is not generally known that the Austrian Army have kept pace with this movement, and is in possession of a strong force of mountain artillery attached to each army corps in garrison in Alpine districts. According to a correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* the organisation of the Austrian Service is this: the guns are carried on mules, eighteen being required for each battery. The officers and non-commissioned officers are all mounted, but are, of course, constantly obliged to leave their horses behind in the more difficult parts of the mountainous regions. To each of the Austrian mountain batteries a signalling corps is attached. The signalling is done with square flags of different colours turned in the socket of an iron tripod. By means of the number of turns and the length of the pauses between them communications are made with great rapidity to other signal stations and are visible for miles around. In Italy and France, as well as Austria mountain artillery and signalling are among the most important of the developments of the frontier defences.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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